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WARSAW PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

Brezhnev Addresses Conferees

LD221730Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--A regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries opened here today.

Addressing the conferees Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Dear comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to open a regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries.

"Your conference has drawn today the broadest world public attention. It is expected to give a new energetic impulse deepening the relaxation of international tension and improving cooperation among all European and other countries. Let us do everything we can to justify these expectations."

Taking part in the conference are:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the PRB, Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB, Peter Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the PRB, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee, chief of the office of the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian People's Republic: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP Central Committee and foreign minister of the HPR;

From the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Oskar Fischer, member of the SUPG Central Committee, foreign minister of the GDR, Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SUPG Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SUPG, head of the International Relations Department of the SUPG Central Committee, Werner Eberlein, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SUPG, deputy head of a department of the SUPG Central Committee;

From the Polish People's Republic: Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Emil Wojtaszek, member of the PUWP Central Committee, foreign minister of the PPR;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the Romaniam Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive of the RCP Central Committee, prime minister of the Government of the SSR, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive of the RCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the SSR, Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Aleksandrov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Blatov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPC Central Committee, foreign minister of CSSR.

The conference will resume its work on November 23.

CPSU CC Dinner

LD231920Y Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

["In Friendly Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honour of the delegations at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Present at the dinner were heads of delegations of socialist countries Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu, members of the delegations that took part in the conference.

Present from the Soviet side were members of the Political Bureau, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, high ranking functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee, military commanders.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev spoke at the dinner. He said:

"The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation ended a few hours ago. We have held a broad exchange of opinions on questions that time and life set to our countries, we have adopted in an important political document that reflects our common views.

I believe that our conference gives clear answers to at least three important questions.

First, concerning the essence of the moment we are living through. What I mean is joint deep analysis of the international situation, assessment of its pluses and minuses, its most important tendencies. Despite intensification of different forces coming out against detente, we are far from pessimism. There exist possibilities for making progress in improvement of the world political climate. And these possibilities are considerable.

We declared together also what we must do. The main thing is to build international security not on the arms race but on disarmament, to press in deeds, not in words, for great respect for sovereign rights of all states and peoples. New horizons will then open for peaceful cooperation in the European Continent and on an international scale, and the edifice of peace will stand firmly.

And finally, our conference gives the answer to the question as to how we must advance to these goals. We must advance together, strengthening interaction with each other. We must always solidarise with fighters for freedom and independence of nations. We must pool our efforts with all who wish to see peaceful skies over our planet and who wish people to live happily.

The entire experience of the existence of the world socialist system convinces one that unity between us serves well the national interests of each socialist country and promotes in a decisive degree consolidation of international positions of socialism.

It was a pleasure to us to receive in Moscow leaders of the fraternal parties and countries, our allies. Every meeting of this kind is an important and useful event. Remarkable in its own way is also our present conference that made it possible to draw important and necessary conclusions for our policy.

I wish you, dear friends, new great successes in all your undertakings.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev toasted to friendship, to unbreakable solidarity of fraternal socialist countries, to the health of our loyal and proven friends, to peace and communism.

Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, spoke in reply on behalf of the delegates of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. He said:

At the present conference we agreed upon the stands concerning further struggle for ending the arms race, for taking effective measures toward disarmament, for consolidation of detente. The call to all states and peoples to spare no effort in the struggle for safeguarding and ensuring durable peace was made again in Moscow, the capital of world socialism.

In conditions of the present international situation, peoples have the right to expect from us the answer to the question: What will happen next? Our declaration gives this answer clearly and unambiguously. The declaration is a document of great international political significance. It justifies the trust that peoples have in the policy of the USSR and entire socialist community. It gives a new impetus to the struggle for peace, security and relaxation of tensions.

Your speech at the conference, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, was imbued with the Leninist spirit and the conclusions made at the conference concerning questions of the struggle for peace and progress meet the interests of mankind.

As a result of the conference we can state that our countries are scoring good successes in socialist and communist construction and are deepening their fraternal cooperation. Everybody who is ready to protect peace from any attacks of imperialism and who spares no efforts to ensure peace draws great mobilising strength from the might of the socialist community. Our aim is to ensure that peace becomes a natural form of life of peoples, the form they are accustomed to.

Allow me on behalf of all delegations to thank wholeheartedly our Soviet friends for their hospitality and their great contribution to ensuring the successful work of the conference. We send fraternal greetings to all communists of the land of soviets and wish the glorious Soviet people new successes in communist construction.

Comrade Erich Honecker toasted to the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, to the USSR Government, to friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to unity and cohesion of parties, states and peoples of the socialist community, to new successes in the struggle for peace and security.

The speeches of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker were heard with great attention and received with applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Communique On Meeting

LD231846Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Communique on 22-23 November meeting of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Moscow]

[Text] On 22-23 November in Moscow a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states took place on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

Participating in the conference were: From the People's Republic of Bulgaria a delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov; from the Hungarian People's Republic a delegation headed by Janos Kadar; from the German Democratic Republic a delegation headed by Erich Honecker; from the Polish People's Republic a delegation headed by Edward Gierek; from the Socialist Republic of Romania a delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu; from the USSR a delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; and from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic a delegation headed by Gustav Husak.

Taking part in the meeting were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; Firyubin, secretary general of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The Political Consultative Committee meeting examined topical questions of the development of the European situation, and there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of the international situation as a whole. A central place in the discussions was occupied by further steps in the struggle for the development of the process of the relaxation of tension and for disarmament.

The meeting participants set forth their assessments of the situation, their conclusions and proposals in a unanimously adopted declaration of the Warsaw Pact states.

It was agreed that the Soviet Union, as the host country of the meeting, would disseminate the declaration as an official document in the United Nations and would inform all the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of its contents. The participants in the meeting, true to the principled course drawn up at congresses of the communist and workers parties in their countries, once again affirmed their firm resolve to continue their consistent struggle for universal peace, freedom and independence of peoples, and end to the arms race and disarmament, relaxation of international tension, and strengthening of trust and friendship among peoples. They will spare no effort to find a practical solution to those most topical tasks of our time.

Agreement was reached to the effect that the committee of foreign ministers will, at its meeting at a later date, taking into account the development of the situation, further examine measures toward fulfilling the tasks set out in the declaration; and that its participants will report to their governments on the results of the work done. The Political Consultative Committee heard a report by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, on practical work done by the joint command.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation.

The declaration by the Warsaw Pact states, which was passed at the meeting, will be published in the central press.

'Text' of Declaration

LD231558Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

["Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries Adopted at the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, November 23, 1978"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--Follows the full text of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Moscow on November 22-23, 1978, considered topical questions of the development of the situation in Europe and exchanged opinions on some questions of the international situation as a whole.

The discussion centered around further steps in the struggle for the development of the process of detente and disarmament.

The participants in the conference pointed out that in recent years the determination of the peoples, all progressive and peace forces to put an end to the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism has become ever more stronger. Unfolding ever more widely is the struggle for peace, for detente, for an end to the arms race, for freedom and social progress, for peaceful equal international cooperation, resting on mutual respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-intervention in internal affairs.

Marked positive results have been attained in this struggle. The trend for relaxation of international tension, based on recognition of and respect for the equality of rights of all states, has emerged and began making an impact on the general development of world affairs.

At the same time there has been bigger activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction which seek to subordinate independent states and peoples to their domination, step up the arms race, flagrantly intervene in the internal affairs of other states, which creates a threat to the process of detente, runs counter to the desire of the peoples for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

On the whole developments confirmed the assessment made by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in their declaration "For New Frontiers in International Detente; for Strengthening Security and Developing Cooperation in Europe," adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest in 1976.

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The participants in the conference paid particular attention to questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. They pointed out that significant favourable changes had taken place on the European Continent. This was facilitated by the development of relations between the states of the continent in the spirit of the principles, contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the general recognition of the existing frontiers between the European states and their inviolability, which is of fundamental importance for international security. The overcoming of substantial obstacles in the road to an improvement in the relations between the states of Europe helped making these relations more even in nature, acquiring a richer and more varied content, promoting the expansion of mutual understanding between the peoples.

In the period since the conclusion of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe useful work has been done in the realization of the principles and accords worked out at the conference, a good beginning was made in this matter.

Developments have confirmed that the long-term program of European security and cooperation, embodied in the Final Act of the European conference, correctly determines the main trends of positive actions in the interests of peace, furnish reliable guidance for such actions.

In the course of fulfillment of the Helsinki accords, ever more frequently meetings are being held between leaders of the states that participated in the European conference, promoting the development of equal mutually-advantageous international cooperation, including on a long-term basis.

The fabric of political contacts between European states has become markedly stronger, their understanding of each other's positions, views and legitimate interests has been improved, with the expansion of bilateral relations also playing a significant useful part in this. New possibilities have been ascertained for mutually-advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them, especially in the sphere of industrial cooperation, definite practical steps for the realization of these possibilities have been outlined. Preparations are under way for the convocation of a European congress on environmental protection, appropriate forums began considering the question of holding similar meetings on cooperation in transport, energy and a number of other fields.

Cultural exchange has been extended, has become richer and more varied in content; contacts in other humanitarian spheres have been developed.

It is important that all participants in the European conference reaffirmed at the Belgrade meeting their readiness to continue the process, begun at the conference, though no concord has been achieved at the meeting on a number of essential constructive practical proposals, including those related to the military aspects of security.

A useful contribution to the development of cooperation in Europe is to be made by multilateral measures on concrete questions, agreement on which was got at the Belgrade meeting: a conference of experts for drawing up a generally acceptable method for a peaceful settlement of disputes, a European scientific forum, a conference of experts on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation in the area of the Mediterranean. Of positive significance is the understanding on the holding in Madrid in 1980 within the framework of the multilateral process started by the all-European conference, of a next meeting of representatives of states participants in the conference. The peoples of the continent expect the Madrid meeting to practically help forward towards the cause of security and cooperation in Europe and especially contribute towards progress in the field of military detente and disarmament. The socialist countries represented at the conference are expressing determination to make their contribution to the success of the meeting.

But, it was clear from the very start that confident advancement along the road paved by the European conference equally as a strengthening of peace all over the world, may become real only in case if all states consistently act in this direction.

Regrettably, the events have been developing not in a full measure so. There are clear breaches of the generally recognized principles of relations between states, serious threats to peace and international security, freedom and independence of peoples. Attempts are made at halting the process of improvement [of] international relations and even reversing it in the opposite direction. The build-up of troops and arms in the European Continent has not been stopped and is continuing, any effective agreements in the field of military detente and disarmament have not been reached yet, which endangers the process of strengthening security in Europe.

Obstacles in the way of economic and scientific-technical cooperation have not been removed, but have been even increased in some directions. Hostile political campaigns are waged against the socialist countries, the communist and worker's parties, other progressive democratic forces.

Aims of aggression, revanchism and hegemonism are pursued in the onslaught of the imperialist and reactionary forces on the positions gained by the peoples in the difficult struggle for a lasting peace and international security. The states represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee consider it necessary to attract the attention of all the peace forces to the fact that all this inflicts serious damage to the cause of peace, security and development of international cooperation.

The activity of the imperialist and reactionary forces directed at complicating the international situation cannot but meet with firm opposition by all, who cherish the interests of peace, quiet life and work of peoples, all who consider the elimination of the threat of war to be one of the most important objectives of the present.

Convinced that the permanently strengthening forces of peace and progress are capable to score new important successes in the struggle for peace and freedom of peoples, the states participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee declare their determination to come out jointly with other peace-loving states, with all the progressive and democratic forces, with the broad popular masses, to give a fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as an integral whole [and] are reaching agreement on concrete measures and steps for the development of cooperation and attainment of genuine security in the European Continent and all over the world. They are also ready to participate most actively and energetically in the resolution of the most important international problems.

The main danger to peace and international security, to relaxation of international tension, to the independence of peoples, their economic and social development is the continuation and build-up of the arms race, buildup of its rate and scale.

An expression of the intensification of the arms race, responsibility for which rests with the most aggressive circles of imperialism, is the adoption by the Washington session of the NATO Council of the decision on increasing military appropriations by many tens of billions of dollars above the already inflated military budgets. The new programmes, designed for decades, for the development of their armed forces, their equipment with increasingly more destructive types of mass annihilation weapons. These decisions, which are conducive to an increase in the arms race, as well as other actions by NATO, that are in the nature of military demonstrations, pursue the aim of achieving by the NATO countries of military supremacy over the socialist and other countries of the world in order to dictate their will to the independent states and suppressing the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation.

These measures run altogether counter to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, they create new obstacles in the way of mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among states and peoples of Europe. The interests of peace demand that the NATO member-countries renounce the decisions taken, embark on the road of disarmament and creating a climate of peace, mutual understanding and confidence among all states-participants in the European conference.

The socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, come out firmly against the policy of intensifying the arms race and against attempts at military blackmail. They state again that they have never sought and do not seek military superiority; their military efforts are directed and will be always directed exclusively at ensuring their defense capacity. They proceed from the belief that military balance in Europe and the world should be maintained not by increasing arms but by reducing them and by a resolute transition to concrete measures to effect disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The further intensification of the arms race and expansion of its cale, the further improvement of arms sytems may have increasingly dangerous consequences for the peoples.

Accordingly, the states represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee believe that the most important task of the international politics in the present conditions is to bring about a quick and resolute turn in the talks on stopping the arms race and on disarmament. This is required by the basic interests of the peoples, of all mankind, of the civilization. They note with satisfaction that this viewpoint is now widely shared everywhere in the world. The political leaders of many countries, broad public circles and rank-and-file people are coming out with ever greater insistence against new spirals of the arms race which jeopardize the peace and security of the states, for effective disarmament measures.

In the conditions of the arms race, the economic and social progress of all countries is held back. Inter-state coope ation is made more difficult, and ever greater obstacles arise in the way of efforts o close gaps in the economic development of countries and to solve other global problems on which mankind's future depends.

There can be no stable peace in conditions when the potential of destruction is growing fast in the arsenals of states, a potential which already now is sufficient--if put to use--to call in question the very survival of man on earth. The arms race is causing an increasingly serious damage to the process of relaxation of international tension.

The arms race must be stopped without delay also because the rapid development of military technology, especially the possibility of emergence of new types and systems of arms of mass destruction, may further complicate the search for and attainment of practical solutions on matters of disarmament.

What the peoples need is not development of new missile-nuclear systems, new submarines with ballistic missiles or cruise missiles, but complete termination of the manufacture of nuclear weapons of all types and conversion of nuclear energy to peaceful purposes.

What meets the aspirations of mankind is not improvement of the existing types of mass-destruction weapons and not development of new ones, including neutron weapons, but discontinuation of the manufacture and prohibition of all types of such weapons.

What the peoples need is not the further development and improvement of conventional armaments and further enhancement of their destructive power but reduction of the existing armed forces and armaments without diminishing the security of any state and transition to effective measures to ease military tension and to effect disarmament.

The socialist countries represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee firmly believe that it is necessary to take effective measures in all these directions, measures capable of stopping the growth of the military potential of states, first of all, of powers possessing big military potentials, and leading to actual disarmament.

Proposals on the entire series of problems of stopping the arms race and effective disarmament were submitted to the special General Assembly session on disarmament in the summer of this year and to the current session of the General Assembly.

The top priority task in this respect is to begin talks on stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons of all types and on gradual reduction of stockpiles of these weapons, up to their complete liquidation. Parallel to this, it is necessary to press for the prohibition for all time of the use of nuclear weapons and renunciation by all states of the use of force in relations with each other. Countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, support proposals on this score, made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They consider it necessary to reach agreement without any further delay on the beginning of talks on these questions with the participation of all nuclear powers and not only these powers. The sooner a concrete date is fixed for such talks, the better.

The countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, attach great importance to the attainment of the USSR-USA accords on strategic arms limitation. Of tremendous importance, in their opinion, would be an early conclusion of Soviet-American talks on the second agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and transition to the conclusion of new agreements on the reduction of these arms with the participation of other nuclear powers.

The achievement of progress in reduction of strategic offensive arms would help reduce the level of military confrontation in the world and strengthen the course toward detente, peace and international security. The peoples will welcome such a course of events.

The states represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee express themselves in favour of an earliest conclusion of the current talks on other aspects of limitation and termination of the arms race--on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; on strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime in the conditions of access for all states without any discrimination to the use of nuclear energy and nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under effective international control in accordance with the IAEA standards; on banning the development of new types and systems of mass-destruction systems; on banning and liquidation of chemical weapons; on limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean; on restriction of sale and deliveries of conventional arms.

Everyone of these directions of talks has a significance of its own from the point of view of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. All of them are at a more or less advanced stage when the subject of discussion and search of agreement is not general ideas but questions of military-material character. The socialist states which took part in the relevant talks, made and continue to make a great constructive contribution toward their progress, come up with initiatives that help overcome obstacles encountered on the way. They are prepared to act further in this spirit in the interests of the success of the talks, but it should be absolutely clear that to achieve practical results all participants in the talks should take a constructive approach.

One of the most effective and practical ways to stop the arms race is to reduce military budgets. In the first place, the budgets of states which have great economic and military potentials.

The socialist countries are ready to reach agreement on the resolution of this big talk, on outbacks in military budgets whether by equal parts, percentage, or in absolute terms, by magnitudes of the same order. Their proposals to this score are being examined by the United Nations Organization, among them the proposal that the military budgets be frozen at their present level and their reduction be immediately started.

The implementation of this measure will set not only certain limits to the arms race, but will also release big funds for peaceful purposes--development of industry and agriculture, science, culture and education, to increasing aid to the developing countries in the interests of accelerating their economic and social development, to environmental protection. This would be a tangible gain for the cause of disarmament, for the well-being of the peoples.

Being European states, the socialist Warsaw Treaty member-countries naturally attach special significance to questions of military detente, disarmament in Europe.

They are reaffirming their determination to work for the implementation of the known provision of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation on the necessity of carrying out effective measures directed at lessening military confrontation and at promoting disarmament, which are called upon to complement political detente and strengthen security in Europe.

They strive in every way possible to contribute towards the success of the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe and with this aim have repeatedly put forward in their course constructive proposals on ways of resolving the basic issues, which are a subject of examination.

Their new major effort aimed at achieving decisive progress at the talks is the proposal of June 8, 1978 embracing the whole package of the problems under discussion and ensuring the equality of the armed forces of both sides in the area of reductions with a considerable lowering of their levels compared with the present one. Progress will be achieved, however, only in case, if the answer of the opposite side is also imbued with a constructive spirit.

The participants in the conference will also make efforts so that questions of military detente and promoting disarmament in Europe should be examined within the common framework of European security with the participation of all sides, which signed the Helsinki Final Act.

Whether it be on the European or on the world scale, with referent to separate areas or the whole world, the socialist countries-Warsaw Treaty member states are ready to conduct talks on all aspects of the program of ending the arms race, including those, on which they are not being conducted so far. This concerns, for example, the question of limiting and reducing those components of the combat potentials of both sides in Europe, which are at present a source of concern for each of the sides.

There is no such a type of weapon that the socialist states represented at the conference would not be ready to limit or reduce on th basis of strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of either of the sides. They are ready to examine most attentively the proposals also of other sitates on questions of military detente and disarmament.

Declaring their striving to further make efforts for a successful resolution together with other states of questions pertaining to ending the arms race and disarmament, the states represented at the conference of the Political and Consultative Committee, consider it necessary to stress the significance of confidence in relations among states. They firmly declare for a strict observance of the principle of non-use of force and threat of force in relations among states, that all the disputable issues be settled solely by peaceful means, through negotiations.

In accordance with this, the socialist states represented at the conference come out for the implementation of the following measures:

--Conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations that would provide for the commitment by all states on renunciation of use of force or threat of force in all of its forms and manifestations, including a ban on the use of nuclear weapons;

--Strict observance by all states-participants in the European conference of the commitment not to use force or threat of force in their relations with one another;

--Implementation of the proposal that all states-participants in the European conference commit themselves never to be the first to use nuclear weapons one against the other, so that the NATO member-states and the Warsaw Treaty member-states should not enlarge the number of participants in their alliances, so that the scale of military exercises by the sides in Europe be limited by the level of 50,000-60,000 men, and the measures of confidence, on which agreement was reached at the European conference, should be applied to the area of the Mediterranean;

--Measures for strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear states, including renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against the states, which do not possess nuclear weapons and do not have them in their territory, as well as renunciation of deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of the states, where they are not to be found at present.

The non-nuclear states, which do not have nuclear weapons in their territory, have the right to receive guarantees that nuclear weapons as well as no other weapons will be used against them in accordance with the principle of non-use of force or threat of force.

The states-participants in the conference of the Political and Consultative Committee come out against force and arms build-up in the territories of other states.

They have reaffirmed their consistent stand for the conclusion of agreements on force and arms cuts, so that fresh efforts be taken on the international scale for dismantling military bases in the territories of other countries and withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states, for the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in various areas, including Europe.

The participants in the conference also reaffirm their readiness for the disbandment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, simultaneously with the disbandment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and as the first step--the liquidation of their military organizations starting with a mutual reduction of their military activity. This would be a major milestone in the construction of lasting peace.

The socialist states know well that the resolution of questions pertaining to ending the arms race and to disarmament is a difficult matter calling for tremendous efforts and purposeful will. They note that useful and important was the broad discussion of practical ways for ending the arms race and towards disarmament at the recent special session of the U.N. General Assembly, which also adopted decisions on perfecting the mechanism of the talks to this effect. It is important now to start practical work for implementing the ideas and recommendations of the final document adopted by the session, to make even more persistent efforts on the international scale for passing over to disarmament. A strong impetus to the whole matter could be given by the convocation at the earliest date of a world disarmament conference with the participation of all states.

The states, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, are also aware that there are strong foes to the cause of ending the arms race, above all, the imperialist circles, the monopolies that are interested in the constant expansion of the manufacture of arms and the increase of stockpiles as a means of profit and at the same time a means of subordinating independent countries and peoples, imposing their will upon them. But the participants in the conference are convinced that the resistance by the enemies of an end to the arms race can be overcome, if all forces of our time interested in the maintenance and consolidation of peace, are mobilized and united for this purpose.

Their confidence is based on the results already achieved, which found an expression in the system of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements on a limitation of the arms race in some directions, set up in the last decade and a half. The vital interests of the peoples demand that much more be done now.

Decisive progress in ending the arms race is possible. All efforts must be exerted to make this a reality.

3 [as received]

During an exchange of opinion on other international questions of common interest, the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, deemed it necessary to emphasize that the imperialist policy, spearheaded against the peoples who are fighting for liberation from colonial-racist oppression, against neocolonialism, for independence and social progress, is also a source of the threat to international detente.

They deem it necessary to say, above all, that the policy of imperialism pursues the same ends though it has become more refined of late. Ever more often the imperialists resort to such methods as provoking enmity and conflicts between the peoples of liberated states, dispatching arms and mercenaries to help their placemen, are whipping up all kind of military alignments of countries where pro-imperialist regimes are in power. And the meaning of all this is to strengthen or, at least, to retain their domination, their positions in the economy and policy of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Neither have influential circles of imperialist powers and international monopolies, as experience has shown, abandoned their "classical" means of keeping countries and peoples in submission--military intervention, flagrant interference in the internal affairs of independent states, infringement of their sovereign rights.

The socialist states have come out and are coming out against this policy, which runs counter to the objective requirements of mankind's historic development. They reaffirm their solidarity with the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against any shapes of domination and oppression. They have rendered and will render support to the forces that are fighting for national liberation, and to the peoples of the liberated countries, who are upholding their independence and freedom in a hard struggle, including their right freely to choose their road of social development, safeguard the territorial integrity of their countries, their independence and sovereignty.

They re-emphasize the firm intention of their countries to continue developing all-round cooperation and friendly cooperation with the young states of socialist orientation.

The socialist states vigorously support the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their devoted struggle for the early attainment of national independence. They solidarize with the just struggle of the people of South Africa for the abolition of apartheid and all shapes of racist discrimination. They condemn the attempts at imposing upon the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa neocolonialist solutions, which are alien to them and which should create a threat of the flare-up of new conflicts in that region.

They reaffirm their principled position for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, for a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East problems which must include: The withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories they occupied in 1967; exercise of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the setting up of their own state; the safeguarding of the independent existence and security of all states of that region, including Israel.

At one with the Arab states and peoples, with all progressive forces, they will continue fighting for such a settlement which can be reached only with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The states, represented at the conference, support the constructive initiatives of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, aimed at the realization of the national ideal of the Korean people--independent, peaceful and democratic re-unification of the country without any foreign interference.

In their relations with emergent countries the socialist states strictly adhere to principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. In no areas of the world are socialist countries seeking any privileges for themselves, pressing for military bases or hunting for concessions. Coming out in principle against the imperialist policy of creating spheres of influence, they never take part in the struggle for such spheres.

Proceeding from their principled policy of strengthening universal peace and security, the socialist countries, represented at the conference, consistently come out for the settlement by peaceful political means, by way of talks of all disputes between young emergent states, just as between all states in general.

The participants in the conference stress the special importance for the progress of the whole of mankind of the struggle for the liquidation of economic backwardness, for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for renouncing all discrimination, for the elimination of the exploitation of the natural and human resources of developing countries by imperialist monopolies. They regard this as a direct continuation of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

They also declare for the most active and equal participation of all states, irrespective of their social system, geographic location, size, economic and military might, in the solution of pressing problems of world development.

The states represented at the conference are convinced that their policy on questions related to the struggle of the peoples for their freedom, independence and social progress, is a clear and principled policy that facilitates the strengthening of peace, the successes of the great cause of the freedom of the peoples.

4

Dangerous trends in the development of international affairs are also generated by the policy of imperialist circles which, on the one hand, encourage and support fascist and other reactionary regimes in the perpetration of crude and mass violations of human rights, and on the other hand try to utilize the problem of human rights for interference in the internal affairs of socialist and other states, for attacks on the socialist social system.

In the course of the exchange of views on this question the delegations proceeded from the premise that all states participating in the European conference recognised in the Final Act the universal importance of the main human rights and freedoms, that are necessary for the development of friendly ties between them just as between all states and respect for which is a substantial factor of peace, justice and well-being.

In this connection they believe it their duty to stress that support for and encouragement of the fascist and racist policy, of acts of oppression, of crude and mass violations of human rights, just as the dissemination of anti-humane, militaristic, neofascist and neo-Nazi views directly contradict the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and other international documents.

By supporting reactionary regimes in their struggle against the democratic liberation movement of the working masses, their mockery of the rights of citizens, their barbarous crimes against their peoples, imperialism rudely interferes in the internal affairs of these countries. The socialist countries resolutely come out against any interference in the internal affairs of all states, for the strict respect of the right of all peoples to freely shape their own destiny.

Unanimously expressed again was the conviction that true democracy and true humanism are incompatible with the preservation of economic, social and political inequality, national and racial discrimination. It is only under socialism that respect for political, civil, economic, social, cultural and other rights is ensured, as well as the free access of all members of society to work, education, culture, science, to participation in the administration of the state. The very origination of the new social system is connected with the striving to turn into reality the main right of man--the right to a worthy existence without exploitation, to create conditions for the all-round development of the individual. The banner of human rights and freedoms is a banner of socialism.

It is with the greater sense of conviction that the socialist countries participating in the exchange of views reject the slander directed at them by the ruling classes of states whose peoples are experiencing all the calamities of mass unemployment, national and social inequality, racial discrimination, organised crime and moral degradation.

The United Nations Charter provides for the obligation of all states to facilitate respect for an implementation of human rights and basic freedoms for all irrespective of race, sex, language and religion. In accordance with this and acting with initiative and consistency, the socialist countries have made a vigorous contribution to the drafting and adoption of the most important international treaties and agreements in this field; the covenants on human rights, the conventions on preventing the crime of genocide, the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination and many other. They are implementing in practice all the provisions of these treaties and agreements.

The states-participants in the conference consider it necessary to build up international efforts for the resolution of vital problems concerning the interests of the entire mankind, especially of the younger generation, working for improving the conditions of life and work of the popular masses, eradication of racialism and apartheid, propaganda of war, violence, immorality and man-hating.

International cooperation in the field of human rights has, however, nothing in common with inspiring from the outside anti-socialist activity by some persons, who embarked on the path of violating their country's laws. Any attempts at such interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states constitute actions aimed at undermining international cooperation. Such interference runs counter to the U.N. Charter and the explicit commitment by the states, which participated in the European conference, in conformity with the Final Act to respect mutually the right of each to freely choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems, as well as the right to set their won laws and administrative rules.

The socialist countries represented at the conference have not allowed and will not allow any interference in their internal affairs. Declaring it with all determination, they stressed that in this connection too they are guided by concern for a further positive development of international relations, so that the obstacles artificially complicating them be removed.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee have discussed issues pertaining to strengthening and developing all-round cooperation among the socialist countries represented at this conference. They noted with great satisfaction that after the Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in 1976, this cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on respect for equality, independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, on mutual benefit, comradely mutual assistance and internationalist solidarity, has become even larger in scale and more many-sided covering increasingly broader fields of political, economic, scientific-technical, ideological and cultural activity. These relations are not counterposed in their nature and aims to relations with other states in Europe or any other part of the world.

The states participating in the conference declare their unswerving striving to broaden and perfect multilateral ties between each other, to deepen cooperation in the resolution of international issues of general interest. They also expressed their wish and will to further broaden the exchange of know-how of socialist and communist construction, increase contacts at all levels along party and state lines as well as between trade union, youth, women's and other mass public organizations.

The participants in the conference also note that great possibilities and reserves exist for the further expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous economic relations, resting on a solid contractual basis, between the socialist countries they represent, both bilateral and multilateral, within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in conformity with the jointly approved principles, in the interests of accelerating the process of levelling up economic development, the progress of each socialist country, the rise in the level of their prosperity and development. They note the importance of the special programmes of multilateral cooperation in the period till 1990, endorsed at the 32nd CMEA Session in Bucharest and called upon to facilitate safeguarding the requirements of the member-countries in fuel, energy, raw materials, food, machinery, equipment and advanced technology. These programs are a further advance in the development and deepening of economic cooperation of the CMEA member-countries. They expand the possibilities for ever fuller utilization of the advantages of socialism as a social system.

The successful development was noted of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the countries, represented at the conference, in the sphere of science, culture, education, information, radio and television, contacts between people and tourism. The desire was reaffirmed of further expanding cooperation in all these spheres, improving the propaganda of each other's achievements in socialist and communist construction, in activity for the development of socialist democracy, improvement in the guidance of socio-political life and raising the material and spiritual living standards of the working people.

The conference noted with satisfaction the significance of the flights of international crews of cosmonauts of socialist countries, embodying the friendship and fruitful cooperation in mankind's exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes; this cooperation will be continued.

The participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee declare the undeviating determination of the parties and governments of their countries constantly to strengthen the friendship and equal cooperation between them, between all the socialist states and the progressive forces of our time. They are convinced that in present-day conditions, when imperialism continues pursuing the policy of domination, oppression and inequality, the assertion of a new type of international relations, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries acquires particular importance. It is precisely along this road that the interests of each people, building a new society, are safeguarded most successfully, that the authority of socialism in the world is constantly growing, that the role of the socialist countries in stimulating a renovation of international life, deepening of detente and strengthening of peace is being enhanced.

4 [as received]

Declaring once again the resolve to redouble their efforts in strengthening peace, safeguarding security, developing the process of detente, and expanding international cooperation, the states, represented at the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee, call upon all European states, all states and peoples of the world with the following appeal:

Firstly. Resolutely to embark upon the road of firm allegiance to the policy of peace, detente, renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of all disputes, unconditional condemnation of aggressive wars, complete exclusion of wars between states from the life of mankind, an end to the arms race, and the final eradication of "cold war" vestiges.

The dream of millions of people in all continents about a world without military conflicts is not a utopia. It can be attained and become a reality as a result of joint efforts by all who are prepared to fight for it.

Secondly. To press for holding shortly negotiations of five nuclear powers--the USSR, the USA, Britain, France, China--in order to remove nuclear weapons of all types from the arsenals of state and convert nuclear energy to peaceful uses only.

Man's genius has discovered a great source of energy--the energy of the atomic nucleus--not destroying the civilization with its help. [sentence as received] Supreme wisdom today lies not in whipping up the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe but in delivering mankind from the threat of a new war.

Thirdly. To insist firmly that the countries possessing considerably military and atomic potentials, primarily the five powers, permanent members of the Security Council, which bear special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, reach agreement without delay on the reduction of their military budgets by a certain percentage or my magnitudes of the same order, as the first step, for the next three years.

The peoples cannot reconcile themselves to the ever growing burden of unproductive expenditure--on the manufacture of weapons of destruction. Everywhere in the world people are waiting for greater funds to be allocated for raising their living standards and for developing health services, improving education and meeting their cultural requirements. The developing countries demand with good reason that at least a portion of military expenditure should be converted to economic and technical assistance to them. This can and must be done.

Fourthly. To step up the efforts of states and governments with a view to concluding quickly the current talks on the limitation and stopping of the arms race in its main directions, to join efforts by all states in drafting and implementation of disarmament measures, to actively set about realizing the ideas and recommendations which gained general approval at the special General Assembly session on disarmament.

Time does not wait. As regards the termination of the arms race time can no longer be counted by years and, the less so, decades. The states participating in the talks are required to take bold steps that can ensure success for talks. This success can be attained if the will of the peoples is duly reflected in the policy of all governments.

Fifthly. Advance resolutely the matter of relaxation of military tension in Europe, to take effective steps, to reduce the level of military confrontation in the European Continent in ensuring equal security for all European states. To this we call the states, participants in the European conference and the Vienna talks on troop and arms reductions in central Europe.

Sixthly. To do away as soon as possible with the last remnants of colonialism, with the policy of neo-colonialist exploitation which is the main source of underdevelopment, to pull out the roots of national and racial oppression.

It is the inalienable right of the peoples in all continents to live in conditions of peace, independence and freedom, exercise sovereignty over their national wealth in conditions of ensured growth of their welfare, dignity and happiness for all citizens. No one has the right to interfere in matters of their internal life, matters which they alone must decide. The colonial and racist regimes in Africa and in any other area of the world should be condemned and boycotted by all as enemies of peace and humanity.

Seventhly. To seek peristently a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the establishment of a new international economic order that would ensure a quicker liquidation of economic backwardness of the developing countries and the dynamic progress of all peoples, of all mankind.

Eighthly. To act vigoriously in the interests of asserting securely in international relations the standards of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and threat of force, respect for national independence and sovereignty and the inalienable right of every people to choose freely its own road of development in accordance with its will and aspirations; to build inter-state relations with strict observance of the principles adopted by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; to pursue undeviatingly the policy of peaceful coexistence. In this connection, the states presented at the conference reaffirm their determination to seek the establishment and development of broad equal relations and cooperation among all countries of the world.

The states represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee will stint no effort in the struggle for the attainment of these aims, for the fulfillment of the just aspirations of the peoples. In the name of all this they will cooperate still closer and interact in the international plane, while retaining fully the sovereign rights of each of them.

At the same time the states represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee regard as necessary for the success of this struggle the unification of the efforts of all states irrespective of their social system, political system and participation or non-participation in military alliances.

They intend actively to facilitate the further development of such cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and express readiness to make their constructive contribution to such cooperation.

They come out for raising the role and effectiveness of the United Nations Organization in accordance with the principles of its Charter, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security, in the interest of deepening the relaxation of tension, of a just solution of pressing international problems and enhancing the cause of freedom and progress of peoples.

In the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, security and consolidation of the relaxation of international tension, for ending the arms race the socialist countries, represented at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, attach must importance to the development of cooperation and interaction with non-aligned states. They regard the movement of non-aligned states as a positive factor of international politics and note their increased role in world affairs.

The communist and workers' parties of countries represented at the conference will further develop fruitful comradely cooperation with fraternal parties in Europe and in the whole world. Socialist countries are prepared to conduct a constructive dialogue with socialists and social-democrats, with Christian democrats, with religious leaders and organisations, with all public movements that come out for ending the arms race, for removing the threat of war, for strengthening and deepening the relaxation of international tension.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries, which assemble for the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, know well how great in scope and difficult by its nature is the main task--that of strengthening peace. But they know just as well depending on the solution of this task are the life, labour and better future of all people regardless of the social system or continent in which they live and level of economic development. And they will do everything for this great task to be solved and for mankind to enter the 21st century in conditions of firm peace and extensive international cooperation.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor Zivkov

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party,

Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic

Janos Kadar

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the German Democratic Republic

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany,

President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic

Edward Gierek

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Ceausescu

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party,

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

L.I. Brezhnev

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Gustav Husak

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,

President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Delegations Leave Moscow

LD231948Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The GDR delegation headed by Erich Honecker; that of Poland, headed by Edward Gierek; that of Romania, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu; and that of Czechoslovakia, headed by Gustav Husak--which had been participating in the Political Consultative Committee conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states--today left Moscow for home.

The delegations were seen off by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Mazurov, Suslov, Ustinov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov and other officials.

BRIEFS

CEMA WATER QUALITY SESSION--The CEMA Scientific-Technical Council at its final session which opened in Kiev on 21 November discussed the methods of forecasting the quality of water in reservoirs when sewage is drained into them. Participating in the session are representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU]

WEST BEGINS NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST OPEC STATES

LD232300Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Andrey Nikolayev commentary: "A New Campaign Against the Oil Producers"]

[Text] During the Baghdad Arab summit conference, Kuwait's As-Siyasah reported that Arab oil countries' representatives, participating in the conference, had agreed to raise oil prices by 10 percent as of the beginning of next year. Rarely has an unofficial report published in the press aroused such a violent reaction as that report. The Western press responded with all sorts of statements and comments by economic organizations' representatives and political figures describing the decision to raise oil prices as a blow to the Western economy. The campaign was joined by Michael Blumenthal, the U.S. secretary of the treasury, who declared without beating around the bush that Washington strongly opposes the raising of oil prices.

The new campaign on oil prices prompts one to look once more at the conditions that have developed in recent years in relations between the oil-producing and oil-consuming countries. Since the last oil price-rise in 1976, the income of the oil monopolies have not decreased; indeed, they have increased because of the high prices of oil byproducts in the consuming countries, particularly the United States, also because of the drop in the rate of the dollar as an accounting unit and because of the high increase in the prices of commodities exported by the developed capitalist countries.

But what has happened to the income of the Arab oil-producing countries? Mahmud Riyhad, the Arab League secretary general, has stated that the declining dollar has by itself caused a drop of over 30 percent in the Arab countries' income. The OPEC secretary general has estimated the losses of OPEC member-countries in 1977 at $14 billion. The Algerian electricity minister said last month during a meeting of OPEC and Scandinavian countries that the Arab countries, in order to preserve the level of their purchasing power, must increase oil production threefold. All these figures prove beyond any doubt the seriousness of the oil prices question.

Western opponents of fair oil prices say that even without raising oil prices, the Arabs have a surplus of money which they cannot invest. They cite as an example the Gulf countries from which $40 billion annually come to Western banks. But it is evident that the oil countries are not all in the same position. This is due to the amount of oil produced and the need for spending petrodollars. Why then do the countries introducing radical social and economic changes insist so much on fixing fair prices for oil? This is because they want money to bolster their independent economy and to raise their people's living standards. At the same time, the oil income of some Gulf countries is being spent not on social and economic development but on luxuries and amassing of fortunes in Western banks. Investments in Western banks bind these countries further and further to the capitalist economy, thus enabling Western countries to use these investments as a Trojan horse in such international organizations as OPEC.

Washington has succeeded so far, through pressuring these countries, in freezing oil prices. We know the result: The loss by the oil countries of more billions of dollars. OPEC's forthcoming session will show how the problem of oil prices will be solved this time.

But as is evident from the Western press reports, several OPEC member-countries' ministers including ministers from the Gulf countries have demanded establishment of new and fairer prices.

UNESCO COMMISSION ADOPTS DECLARATION ON MASS INFORMATION

LD221502Y Moscow Tass in English 1426 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

["Contribution to Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, November 22, TASS--Today the Commission on Culture and Information of the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference here, adopted the text of a declaration "On Basic Principles Concerning the Contribution of Mass Information Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to the Struggle Against Racism and Apartheid and Incitement to War."

Representatives of the socialist countries and the majority of other delegations assessed in their speeches the adoption of this declaration as a great success for UNESCO and an important contribution by the organisation to the struggle for peace and stronger international understanding, to the elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, eradication of racism and apartheid and other mass gross violations of human rights.

The declaration recognizes the serious role of the mass media in achieving the above mentioned goals and sets them the task of contributing to their realization.

Soviet Representative Comments

LD232228Y Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 23, TASS--One may hope that early next week we shall witness a truly historic event--a final adoption by the UNESCO member-states of a declaration which for the first time in the practice of international relations establishes clear and well-defined objectives for the mass media of the whole world--to contribute to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to the struggle against propaganda of aggressive wars, against flagrant mass violations of human rights.

This was stated at a press conference here by Aleksandr Piradov, permanent representative of the USSR at the UNESCO. The participants in the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference are known to have adopted at the Commission on Culture and News yesterday the text of "Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Mutual Understanding, the Promotion of Human Rights, and to Countering Racialism and Apartheid, and Incitement to War."

Soviet representatives of mass media, the speaker said, invariably strive to secure that no obstacles be raised to the ideas of peace and friendship among the peoples, ideas of struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, against all manifestations of racial discrimination, and that all the ways be open to the flow of such news.

The declaration will be another international instrument in the hands of the progressive public in the struggle for the vital rights and interests of the working people--for the right to live in peace, for equality of all the peoples, for a free and independent development of all nations, for the development of cultural contacts between countries, for the right of all peoples to economic and social progress.

The Soviet representative stressed that the declaration will also make its contribution to the cause of counter-acting the news imperialism, since the declaration emphasises the awareness of the developing countries' aspirations with regard to the establishment of a new, more just and more effective international order in the field of news. The improvement of the cause of mutuality in news exchanges will be a favourable conditions for economic and political independence of the developing countries.

PRC 'HELPER OF IMPERIALISM' BY VOTE WITH U.S. AT UNESCO

LD230737Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

["Peking Shows Its Real Face"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, November 23, TASS--The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference, held here last night, passed a resolution on equal and mutually beneficial cultural and scientific cooperation as an important factor for strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples. Representatives of many member-countries recognized the conference the importance of this document for the cause of peace. The resolution was adopted by an absolute majority. Only two states, the USA and China, voted against.

It is not for the first time that Peking acts in the role of a helper of imperialist states at international conferences. By voting at the UNESCO General Conference here against a resolution calling for equal and mutually-beneficial cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding among peoples, the Peking leaders revealed once again their true face, showed that they are enemies of peace and detente and that they come out against the peace-loving peoples of the world in close alliance with the imperialists.

SOVIET AAPSO CONDEMNS VIOLENCE AGAINST LEBANESE ARMENIANS

LD240030Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2130 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov, TASS--Soviet people are deeply concerned at the reports emanating from Lebanon that rightwing extermist circles, which are being externally incited, are continuing actions of provocation against the civil population--states the statement published here from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Countries.

The Armenian population of Lebanon too has now become the object of irresponsible and criminal actions. Peaceful inhabitants guilty of absolutely nothing are dying in the terrorist actions against the Armenian population, their property is being destroyed and their cultural monuments are being wrecked.

It is no secret that all of this is a direct consequence of the continuing policies of (?interference) in the internal affairs of the Arab states, including Lebanon, which are being conducted by Israel and its patrons, without regard to the protests of the world public or UN decisions.

The Soviet public, the committee's statement says, is unswervingly and consistently in favor of stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon and is actively supporting the efforts by legitimate Lebanese authorities, directed at insuring the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the friendly Lebanese republic.

Nurturing sincere feelings of friendship and sympathy for the Lebanese people, Soviet people with all resoluteness condemn the base acts of arbitrariness toward the peaceful Lebanese population, the victims of which this time is the Armenian community. In expressing their humanitarian feelings, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Countries considers it necessary that all measures be taken to halt these arbitrary acts and normalize the situation in Lebanon.

PAMPHLET CHIDES WEST FOR FAILURE TO PROMOTE CULTURAL TIES

LD232225Y Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Artemov writes: As a drop of water reflects the whole world, so does a fact from man's social life sometimes reveal very much. There are two such facts from many thousands.

A Soviet journalist, together with his colleague from the Washington POST, once polled a big group of students and post graduates of Georgetown University in the U.S. capital. In reply to the request to name some Soviet writers, only one post graduate was able to name Leo Tolstoy. The same kind of poll was carried out in London at the aristocratic Westminister School, known for the fact that nine prime ministers, some fifteen archbishops, numerous ministers and ambassadors had graduated it. Only one Soviet writer--Maxim Gorkiy--could be named by its pupils. But on the other hand, the Westminister schoolchildren knew the names of several anti-Soviet emigre pseudo-writers. These monstrous facts, engendered by the cold war and anti-Soviet propaganda of certain Western circles, are given in the pamphlet by Yuriy Kashlev: "The USSR's Cultural Relations With Capitalist Countries," which recently appeared in Moscow. The author, a Soviet publicist and diplomat, exposes on numerous convincing facts the falsehood and hypocrisy of many organs of the Western press which are going out of their way to prove that the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are allegedly "ignoring" the agreement reached on cultural matters at the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Here are a few of the facts adduced by the author.

Some twelve million people are now learning the English language in the USSR. Almost the same number are learning German and more than three million--French. At the same time, the Russian language is being learnt in the FRG, for instance, by only about 35,000 people, and in France--by only 20,000. Whereas more than 15,000 titles of books by American, British, French and West-German authors have been published in the USSR after the Second World War in huge editions, 83 per cent less books by Soviet authors have been published in the above-said four countries.

The Soviet Union's cultural relations with the Western countries have grown still further, have become richer and broader after the all-European conference in Helsinki. Thus, new agreements, protocols and two-year programmes of cultural relations have been signed by the USSR with Belgium, Great Britain, USA, Netherlands, France, Norway, Austria and several other countries. And this has given new impetus to cultural exchanges. In the past three years, for instance, Soviet artists gave 15,000 concerts abroad, have shown hundreds of theatrical productions there. In turn, 18,000 foreign artists had given guest performances in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of Soviet theatres are now staging 35 plays by modern American authors, 21 plays by French authors, 15 plays by Italian authors, etc. Only two Soviet plays were staged of late by U.S. theatres. The USSR annually purchases in the Western countries up to 60 films. Furthermore, Soviet television and radio cooperate with 50 television and 40 broadcasting organisations of the West.

In short, the Soviet Union is striving in every possible way to expand spiritual and cultural relations with all the peoples of the world but it cuts short resolutely the dishonest actions of some Western circles which are trying to exploit these relations for purposes of ideological subversion.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR TOON 22 NOV

LD221328Y Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Malcolm Toon, the ambassador of the USA to the USSR, at the latter's request. Some matters which are of interest to both countries were touched upon during the conversation.

U.S. SENATORS COMMENT ON TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

Ribicoff Remarks

LD221610Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 22, TASS--Senator Abraham Ribicoff, said at the airport on Tuesday upon his return to Washington at the head of a U.S. Senate delegation, which paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that he was satisfied with the talks the delegates had in Moscow and their meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and other officials. These talks showed, Senator Ribicoff said, that the leaders of the Soviet Union wish to conclude as soon as possible a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement.

In this connection Senator Ribicoff stressed that the new agreement was drafted 95 percent and that it will take the two countries further efforts to reach agreement on the outstanding problems.

During their visit to the Soviet Union, members of the U.S. Senate delegation said that despite the existing differences in views on a number of problems, the two sides should make efforts to improve mutual understanding and move ahead toward detente and a better international climate.

Some members of the delegation stated upon their return to the United States that the trip did not change their determination to tie in the strategic arms limitation agreement with unrelated matters.

Experience shows that it is such a policy of tying in the SALT agreement with unrelated matters that is one of the most serious obstacles on the way to a final accord on the new strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Eagleton Press Conference

LD232306Y Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 23, TASS--A press conference of Senator Thomas Eagleton, member of the U.S. Senate delegation, who was on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held in Congress on Wednesday. He pointed to the Soviet Union's sincere striving for peace and detente, for lessening the danger of war. Senator Eagleton described the exchange of views held during the visit as very successful and essential.

Speaking on the reception of the delegation by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Thomas Eagleton singled out the statement by the Soviet leader to the effect that the signing of a new SALT agreement would be beneficial to the security of both the USSR and the USA as well as other countries and peoples.

The senator rejected the claims by representatives of definite circles in the United States alleging that the USSR strives to ensure "advantages" over the United States in the course of the SALT talks. He said that he did not agree with such an analysis of the Soviet Union's approach. The USSR, he stressed, is interested in reaching a balanced SALT agreement. It does not strive to get any "advantages", but to improve the living standards of peoples.

Summing up the results of the visit, Thomas Eagleton said that it was useful. Both sides have learnt each other better. In so doing he pointed to the great significance of personal contacts between the leaders and MPS of the two countries.

ARTICLE VIEWS CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING U.S.-USSR TIES

LD240929Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 17 Nov 78 pp 10-11 LD

[Vl. Kuznetsov article: "45 and 2 Years"]

[Text] Historical experience is not merely dead capital. And if you treat it in this way, it can both suggest much that is useful and keep you from repeating mistakes. In this sense it is the constant adviser of our time. And while some things in past experience disappear, much lives on, having elements in common with our time and in some respects even repeating the past.

The Soviet Union and the United States established diplomatic relations 45 years ago. In response to Franklin Roosevelt's appeal the Soviet Government declared that the abnormal situation in Soviet-American affairs was "having an unfavorable impact on not only the interests of the two states concerned but also the general international situation by increasing elements of anxiety, complicating the process of the consolidation of universal peace and encouraging forces aiming to disrupt that peace." Is that not the way the question stands today?

F. Roosevelt said 45 years ago that "the difficulties between the two great peoples can be eliminated only through frank and friendly talk," and that Washington "must avoid demands characterized by the Soviet side as interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs." Is that not topical now?

A winding path is not the best. This also applies to the trails blazed by states and their leaders. It is better to travel a straight path, and to travel it while observing the continuity of harmony and the accords that have been reached, augmenting the positive balance that has been accumulated on the basis of complete equality, strict consideration of mutual interests and honest partnership.

Unfortunately, in the last 2 years Soviet-American relations have deviated from the generally accepted norms of neighborliness. A decline has begun, following the upsurge at the beginning of the seventies, when the USSR and the United States achieved progress in such a key sphere for the two countries' relations and for universal peace as strategic arms limitation, and signed about 150 different cooperation agreements. [paragraph continues]

Signs have appeared that circles seeking confrontation have conceived the intention of regaining the old military superiority which has been lost once and for all time. The Pentagon has started intensive development of new types and systems of lethal weapons, particularly neutron weapons, in an attempt to disrupt the approximate arms parity between the USSR and the United States. "Toughness" is also extending to trade and economic relations, where the advocates of discrimination against the socialist states are still setting the tone. Some people are still quite unable to rid themselves of the bad habit of interfering in other people's internal affairs under the pretext of "defending human rights."

"Given this approach to international affairs, is it possible for Soviet-American relations to become firmer and more predictable?" A.N. Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government, asked in his report at the ceremonial session in honor of the last anniversary of Great October. "The answer to this question is perfectly clear. The Soviet Union proposes a different basis for our relations. Its essence is the renunciation of attempts to operate from a position of strength, concern for continued detente and for the consolidation of peace, equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs."

The zigzags in the White House Oval Office have posed a problem in smoothing out Soviet-American relations. An accord at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments--talks which are now nearing completion--could be a substantial step toward creating the necessary conditions for this. The successful completion of the talks on topics such as the total termination of nuclear weapon tests, the reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and the limitation of the trade in conventional weapons would also accord with the requirements of detente. The USSR and the United States could also do much to insure progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe.

All the objective conditions now exist for the constructive development of Soviet-American relations--experience and a solid basis of treaty relations over the past 45 years. The high overall level of interstate contacts between East and West makes it possible methodically to accumulate potential for neighborliness and to settle and resolve the most complex matters and problems in the spirit of detente. Our contemporaries would not understand and future generations would not forgive anyone who was unable to take advantage of such favorable opportunities. Especially at a time when the world needs hope more acutely than ever the pooling of all states' efforts to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear conflict and solve the urgent problems common to all mankind.

U.S. TRIAL OPENS AGAINST ROCKY FLATS PROTESTERS

LD210808Y Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 21, TASS--The trial of a large group of fighters for a ban on weapons of mass annihilation has opened in Golden, Colorado. In the dock are 60 opponents to nuclear armaments including the well known antiwar champion of the United States D. Ellsberg. They have been waging a struggle for the closure of the munitions plant of the Rockwell International Corporation in Rocky Flats for over six months. The activity of the corporation, making components of American nuclear weapons, caused a serious threat of radioactive contamination of the locality. The mass movement for the closure of the plant, however, has a wider scope than environmental protection. Its participants call for a complete end to the manufacture of mass annihilation weapons in the United States. In all, over 200 people have been arrested in the "Rocky Flats case".

ANTI-MAO WALL POSTERS SIGN OF INTERNAL POLITICAL STRIFE

OW221644Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW

[Mitin commentary: "The Name of the Main Culprit Was Not Mentioned"]

[Text] A Tatzupao was put up on Peking's Changan Street on 19 November, arousing the tremendous interest of Peking residents and foreign correspondents. The Tatzupao says:

Mao Tse-tung should be held directly responsible for suppressing the participants in the April 1976 Tienanmen Square activities. The gang of four retaliated against the participants in the Tienanmen incident in Mao Tse-tung's name. On the basis of Mao Tse-tung's instructions, the Peking authorities published a document to suppress the demonstrators by force.

Is what the Tatzupao says believable? Of course, but its author did not reveal any new secrets. I don't think that many sober-minded Chinese will believe the tricks played not long ago by the Chinese propaganda machine, that is, to shift all responsibility for the incident to the gang of four, saying that they did not act on Mao Tse-tung's instructions. It should be pointed out here that [words indistinct] Mao Tse-tung was the main culprit in the Tienanmen incident. As early as April 1976, this station reminded our listeners that Peking municipal officials, including Wu Te, mobilized armed miscreants to suppress the demonstrators in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's orders. The reason the Great Helmsman decided to forcefully supress the demonstrations of Peking residents is very clear: He clearly understood what they meant by calling for overthrowing the new Chin Shih Huang. One of this station's commentators stressed at that time that the suppression in Tienanmen Square was not an isolated act but a concrete manifestation of the antipopular nature of Mao Tse-tung's policy and the deep gulf between the executors of Mao Tse-tung's policy and the broad masses of Chinese workers.

Now let us return to the Tatzupao put up in Peking. The great significance of this poster lies not only in the fact that it names Mao Tse-tung for the first time as the main culprit in the Tienanmen incident but also shows that the factional strife among the upper-level Peking leaders is becoming more acute. One of the factions is led by Teng Hsiao-ping, while the other is led by Hua Kuo-feng. Today, the questions concerning Mao Tse-tung's role and his political and ideological legacies have become the focus of the struggle between the two factions. The Teng Hsiao-ping faction knows that in order to topple its political enemy it must shift the blame forthe Tienanmen incident to theenemy's shoulders. The other faction argues that all those misdeeds were done by the gang of four behind Mao Tse-tung's back, but the Teng Hsiao-ping faction is not satisfied with this explanation. Teng Hsiao-ping and his followers are aware that the hundreds of millions of Chinese people, who have suffered from the Great Cultural Revolution, will never believe this argument. Further, the vulnerable point of Hua Kuo-feng and his followers is that they mounted the political stage solely on the strength of the Cultural Revolution. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-ping has decided to play his trump card, that is, to implicate Mao Tse-tung, the creator of the Cultural Revolution.

Undoubtedly, the position of Hua Kuo-feng and his followers is still quite strong. Precisely because of this, when workers at a garage were ordered to put up the anti-Maoist Tatzupao, they did not sign their names.

Further Comment

LD231948Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The walls of Peking and other Chinese cities are splashed with an ever greater number of big-character wall posters sharply criticizing the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Our political observer Oleg Vekov comments, and this is what he writes:

Large crowds are gathering of late near the building of the Chinese Communist Party's PEOPLE'S DAILY, Up till now the wall posters sharply criticized Mao Tse-tung for his part in suppressing the demonstrations that took place in the capital's Tienanmen Square in April 1976. Now they are also calling upon the authorities to respect human rights and the principles of democracy trampled on in China, and referred to the present-day, reactionary Peking leadership as a fascist dictatorship.

There is an interesting detail in the criticisms levelled against Mao Tse-tung for his complicity in the events of April 1976. Judgment is passed on the last chairman for his criminal participation in the doings of the notorious gang of four, and striving to get rid of Teng Hsiao-ping. At that time, Teng Hsiao-ping was blamed for the disorders that broke out on the capital's square in April 1976, disorders being the word used by the Chinese authorities to describe the people's demonstrations that they savagely suppressed. Shortly after that, Teng Hsiao-ping was removed from all his posts.

Much water has flowed under the bridges since then. The gang of four is under arrest. Teng Hsiao-ping has been rehabilitated and reinstated in all his former posts. He now wields tremendous power in the country. That is why foreign observers consider the criticisms levelled against the late chairman to be actually spearheaded against the present chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee and premier, Hua Kuo-feng. In that connection, the Washington POST wrote that further criticism of Mao Tse-tung will seriously undermine the position of Hua Kuo-feng, and eyewitness of the bloodshedding reprisals of the Cultural Revolution time. So the new wave of big-character wall posters in Peking is most likely to be the manifestation of the endless struggle for power going on within the Chinese top leadership. This is the reason for the instability of state power, in China, for the dashing to and from, in the course of which those criticized today are glorified tomorrow, and vice versa. Those at the top today are trampled fown on the morrow.

The instability at home is also mirrored in the foreign policy of Peking. That is why those who want to play the notorious China card should take care of what they are doing, since this is a most dangerous game. That is a lesson they should have learned from history.

SOVIET ORGANS SEND MESSAGE OF THANKS TO PRC COUNTERPARTS

OW231344Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers cabled a message to the PRC's NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the latter's greetings on the 61st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet Union reaffirms its hope for developing relations between the two countries on a basis acceptable to both sides and in the spirit of neighborliness. All Soviet proposals in this connection still hold good today.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS DIMITROV PRIZE TO BREZHNEV, SUSLOV

Brezhnev Award

LD231930Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, presented to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the diploma and gold medal of a laureate of the international Dimitrov Prize.

This high honor has been awarded to Comrade Brezhnev for his social and political, scientific and creative work in support of peace, democracy and social progress.

Comrade Zhivkov made a speech at the presentation ceremony: He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, it is with joy and deep emotion that I carry out the honorable task entrusted to me by the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of Bulgaria, of presenting to you the Dimitrov Prize for peace and social progress. There is no need to assure you that it was not difficult for us to nominate the man who was to head the list of Dimitrov Prize-winners this year. The role of jury in connection with your award was performed by literally all the people of socialist Bulgaria. In the mind of our people, there is no other statesman whose services to the cause of strengthening peace, security and cooperation among peoples have been greater than yours, Leonid Ilich. We live in a complex, dynamic and alarming age, in which the most outstanding and universally recognized champions of human progress and of the assertion of the principles of effective humanism are the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Respected Leonid Ilich, you do not need to be told what the name of Georgi Dimitrov means to Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian people and modern Bulgaria. That name is the highest expression of all that is best and most heroic in what we gave to the world in the 20th century of Revolutionary October. More than 3 decades ago, in this same hall of the Kremlin, the hero of Leipzig, one of the first to raise the banner of the struggle against fascism and war, received the Order of Lenin. With that order on his chest, he returned to his liberated homeland and headed its socialist advance, drawing his inspiration from the prerequisite of that advance, the eternal and life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. That is why we Bulgarians are so overjoyed that you receive the prize bearing the name of Georgi Dimitrov. It recognizes your inestimable contribution to the theory and practice of world socialism, to the establishment of the unity of the socialist community, the ceaseless growth of its influence upon the development of the present epoch. All you have done as leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state associates you directly with the cause of Lenin and with the behests of Georgi Dimitrov to strengthen the international communist movement, to work for the further success of the struggle of the people for freedom, national independence and social progress, to rebuff imperialism and neo-colonialism, to wage an uncompromising struggle against the dark forces of reaction and war.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, every year the attractive power of the Soviet Union, its might and prestige increase. Together with the Soviet people, we value highly your contribution as a communist and leader who has made his life one with the life of his country. Every success of the Soviet Union represents your selfless talent, thought and energy as a prominent statesman. The chief credit for averting a new world war has belonged to the Soviet Union for 4 decades, and mankind knows well what your personal contribution has been to that victory of common sense over the madness of death.

Today, and always, your words will be remembered: Preserve our land, hand it on to the younger generation in all its wealth and beauty, not disfigured by the flames of a nuclear conflagration.

The Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet state are the main forces which determine the climate of detente in international relations, and of cooperation among states in the name of life on earth. We are confident that the united efforts of peace-loving mankind will overcome the dangerous attempts of imperialism to exacerbate tension and intensify the arms race. But this time, too, the reactionaries and militarists will not succeed in turning back the wheel of history. It will, in the eloquent words of Georgi Dimitrov spoken at his trial to the Hitlerite hangmen, continue to move forward and upward to peace and happiness for all men, to socialism and communism.

The Dimitrov Prize for peace and social progress is the symbol of the inexhaustible energy of the communist as a knight without fear or reproach, who has always disinterestedly dedicated his whole self in the name of the loftiest ideals of the age. Today, more than ever, communists and all other fighters for truth, freedom and peace need the unity advocated by Georgi Dimitrov: the unity of the fraternal socialist countries; the unity of thought, will and action of all who really live in awareness of their responsibility, not only for their own peoples, but for the destiny of all men on earth.

To Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov left the behest to develop and enrich Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which he compared in importance to the sun and air for every living thing. That friendship is the most precious gain of our history. We have always heard with emotion Comrade Brezhnev's appraisals of the fraternal mutuality between our parties, peoples and states. A vivid example of historic creative work between the two socialist countries is the joint course of the CPSU and the BCP toward all-round cooperation and rapprochement, toward political, economic, and spiritual unification. That course, being implemented by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, is already several years old. The prize that bears the name of the immortal Georgi Dimitrov is the expression of our gratitude to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for all that he has done, and is doing, for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the consistent and creative implementation of that course toward our all-round rapprochement.

We congratulate you, dear Comrade Brezhnev, on the Dimitrov Prize for peace and social progress. We wish our great friend, Twice Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, health, long years of life and remarkable new successes for the good of the Soviet people, in the name of the triumph of the cause of the peoples of the socialist community, in the name of the complete victory of our common struggle for peace and social progress. Congratulations!

Then Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke: He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I am deeply grateful to you for your kind words about me and for you high estimation of the activity of our Leninist party. It is understandable that now, in accepting the international Dimitrov Prize, I am thinking above all of the man whose name it bears, of the great son of Bulgaria, for whom the country of the soviets was a second homeland.

The pivot around which the life of Georgi Dimitrov was based was the consistent and fervent struggle against fascism and war, for the happiness of the Bulgarian people, for the unity of the communist movement and for the overcoming of the division in the international working class. The thoughts and deeds of Georgi Dimitrov remain a shining and instructive page in the history of communism.

Of course revolutionary practice constantly feeds revolutionary theory with new ideas.

Moreover, revolutionary changes are always a creative activity. But the key to the solution of the tasks which are set for the communists by the modern epoch, as also in the past period of historical development, lies in militant solidarity and in joint actions.

Soviet and Bulgarian communists hold high the banner of internationalism, under which Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has flourished, and under which, hand in hand with other fraternal countries, we are building and developing the most just and noble relations between peoples and trying to achieve the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and progress.

For me, as a communist, it is a great happiness to directly participate in this work. I thank you very much for the honorable award.

Present at the ceremony on the Soviet side were: Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Ryabov, Rusakov, Georgadze, Aleksandrov and Blatov.

On the Bulgarian side were: members of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which took part in the latest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

Party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria heartily congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the presentation of the high Bulgarian award and wished him fresh successes in his tireless activity for strengthening unity in the international communist and workers movement and for insuring stable peace throughout the whole world.

Suslov Award

LD240445Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2052 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, November 23, TASS--Comrade T. Zhivkov presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, at the Kremlin on 23 November.

Comrade M.A. Suslov expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and to the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for their high assessment of his social and political work. In awarding me this high order, he said, I see above all a recognition of the services of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of its policy of further strengthening the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between our fraternal socialist countries and attaining lasting peace and international security.

The Georgi Dimitrov Order means much to a communist, bearing, as it does, the name of a revolutionary known and ardently loved in the Soviet Union and deeply respected by the working people of all continents.

Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria, following the behests of its great son, is strengthening its friendly ties and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, successfully building an advanced socialist society, achieving enormous successes on the path of strengthening peace and achieving social progress. Bulgarian communists and all the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and party and state figures of the People's Republic of Bulgaria attending the presentation ceremony warmly congratulated Comrade M.A. Suslov on the award and wished him continued fruitful labor for the good of communism.

SED'S TISCH HEADS TU DELEGATION TO USSR

Moscow Arrival

LD221239Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 19 November a delegation from the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] headed by H. Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation lead wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall, and at the tomb of F. (Gekkert), eminent figure in the German workers movement.

Kiev Arrival

AU221300Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] A delegation of the Central Board of the Free German Trade Unions Association arrived in Kiev on 21 November, headed by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the association's Central Board. The delegation is in the USSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. It was received by Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Unions Council Chairman.

KOSYGIN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO POLAND ON ROAD ACCIDENT

LD201510Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, a telegram in which, on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and himself personally, he expresses deep sympathy in connection with the road accident which resulted in casualties, conveying sincere condolences to the families and relatives of those who had been killed.

VANCE, CANADA'S TRUDEAU FAIL TO SETTLE 'DIFFERENCES'

LD221626Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, November 22 TASS--Official talks have been held here between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson on a number of important bilateral and international issues, repeated attempts at resolving which have so far produced no positive results.

One of the "hottest" is the problem of establishing sea borders. The point at issue in this case is not so much a delineation of fishing zones, but that of dividing the coastal shelf, which is rich in oil and gas. In connection with the energy crisis, which is particularly acutely felt in the USA, the official Washington has long insisted that Canada cede vast areas of the Beaufort Sea, where gas and oil deposits were struck. According to press reports, a compromise agreement has been prepared by the time Cyrus Vance arrived, which is evidence of the fact that on this issue Canada has yielded to the pressure of its powerful neighbor.

The United States has not given up attempts at bringing political and economic diktat to bear on Canada. This is particularly vividly manifest in the motor industry. American companies have actually turned Canadian enterprises into an appendage of their motor industry. Canada's deficit in its car trade with the United States is today nearly eight billion dollars. Canada loses not only dollars, but also work places, talented designers and skilled personnel. Attempts at settling this issue in the course of the current visit of the U.S. secretary of state are reported to have proved a failure.

It is also reported that the sides discussed a number of international issues including the situation in Namibia, South Africa, in Cyprus and Rhodesia. Canada is known to take an active part in a settlement in Namibia and Rhodesia on the basis of the plan of the Western powers.

As political observers point out, the visit of Cyrus Vance to Canada has not resulted in a settlement of the serious American-Canadian differences.

FRENCH BOOK APPROVING FRANCO-SOVIET COOPERATION QUOTED

LD221429Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "A Policy of Peace and Security"]

[Text] Paris, 19 November--French radio has prepared a broadcast devoted to a book by (F. Deviller), a scientific associate of the Center for International Research, concerning the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity during the period 1944-1978. This book, the broadcast notes, shows clearly that the USSR is pursuing, in the international arena, a policy aimed at insuring security and at preventing a new world catastrophe.

After World War II ended, the book points out, the Soviet Government strove to make the detente process irreversible. The chief impression gained from an analysis of Soviet foreign policy, the broadcast stresses, is that the Soviet state's activity in the international arena has the objective of preventing war and establishing multiform mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and other countries.

The book's author notes the importance of the course toward Franco-Soviet cooperation. [paragraph continues]

In 1944, (F. Deviller) writes, relations of a new kind were established between the USSR and the Western states, based on a desire for detente and cooperation for the sake of peace.

The USSR does not want war, the prominent French journalist (F. Kremye), in charge of the broadcast, stresses in conclusion. The tragic consequences of World War II are still felt in the Soviet Union. The country was devastated to an extent which citizens of Western countries find hard to understand. The Soviet Union is now engaged in peaceful building, and for this reason it is so concerned about achieving detente and world peace.

USSR-FRANCE SOCIETY CONFERENCE PLANS DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD222250Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1509 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 22 November, TASS--We see our task as showing the Soviets and French how each other lives and promoting their mutual understanding, Georgiy Zhukov, member of the Presidential Council of the USSR-France Society and PRAVDA political observer, said here today.

At a conference of the society, he summed up the results of its activities over the past 6 years and charted ways for further cooperation with the French public.

Taking part in the conference's work was a delegation of the France-USSR Society headed by Guy Desson, the executive president.

Zhukov reported that the USSR-France Society now has sections in 6 union republics and 50 major cities. They have carried out tens of thousands of meetings, soirees, exhibitions and gatherings devoted to the national holidays and memorable days of France.

In 1979 cooperation between the USSR-France and France-USSR societies will be developed. A meeting of the public of the two countries on problems of disarmament has been planned. Soviet Union days will be held in France with the participation of Uzbekistan and Lithuania; a corresponding event will be French days in Armenia. Soviet and French youth festivals are proposed, together with a meeting of women devoted to international children's year and also a meeting of representatives of twin towns, which now total 50 on each side.

Eminent Soviet scientists, state and public figures and people active in culture and the arts have joined the society's new board and presidential council following election at the conference.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH FRENCH, GERMAN OFFICIALS

Talks With France's Leroi

LD232140Y Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Roland Leroi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist party on November 20 in the Central Committee of the CPSU. He came to Moscow as a member of the delegation of the France-USSR Society to take part in the 4th All-Union Conference of the USSR-France Society.

During the conversation, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on questions of interest to both parties. While in the Soviet Union, Roland Leroi visited Turkmenia, a Soviet republic in Central Asia. He had a friendly meeting with Muhamednazar Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia.

Receives SEW's Schmitt

LD231642Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 23 November, TASS--The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) "comes out resolutely in support of the efforts by the CPSU and the proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at implementing measures for disarmament and the strengthening of mutual understanding between peoples," the report on a meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the SEW states.

The sides unanimously noted the importance of the strict implementation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin of 3 September 1971.

Representatives of the CPSU and the SEW, the report says, expressed a "firm intention to contribute toward the further strengthening of the unity and international cohesion of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement. They confirmed the desire to continue developing multilateral contacts between the parties."

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere and demonstrated the unity of views of the CPSU and SEW on all matters discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, and other representatives of the two parties.

UK, ITALY CONCERNED ABOUT EUROPEAN CURRENCY SYSTEM PLANS

LD222308Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1808 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, 22 November, TASS--Talks have begun in the British capital between British Prime Minister J. Callaghan and Italian Prime Minister G. Andreotti, who has arrived here on a short working visit. Central to the talks are problems connected with the formation in the EEC of the "European currency system." The aim of this system, which France and the FRG are proposing to introduce on 1 January, is to set up, with the aid of the joint fund of member-states of the community, a "currency stability zone" in Western Europe, and to try to protect the currency of the countries of the "Nine" against the dollar which is depreciating more and more.

The Franco-West German plan has met with serious objections on the part of Britain and Italy--countries whose currencies have been most weakened by the economic crisis. The governments of these members of the "Nine" fear the unfavorable economic and political consequences of setting up the "European currency system," primarily the strengthening of the Franco-West German hegemony in the EEC.

Although Italy expressed many reservations, it all the same agreed in principle to join the "currency union," and, in the opinion of observers, a similar agreement will be sought from Britain at the talks in London. So far Great Britain's position has not been determined. The British Government will resolve this question in the next few days during debates in the House of Commons. Many Londoners assume that the debilitated national economy is not capable of bearing additional expenditures connected with the adaptation of the unstable rate of exchange of the pound sterling to the "European currency system." The Italians are insisting that Great Britain should join to avoid Italy's remaining the only weak link in the new financial union, as the Italian papers point out.

Andreotti is trying to achieve the creation of a Rome-London axis within the Common Market as a counterweight to the alliance between Bonn and Paris.

KIRILLIN CONFERS ON COOPERATION WITH ITALY, GREECE AIDES

LD221625Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 17 November, V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received Luciano Radi, Italian deputy foreign minister, who is in Moscow.

They discussed matters relating to further development of scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy.

Giuseppe Walter Maccotta, Italian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

The same day V.A. Kirillin, received G. Argiropoulos, general director of the Greek Ministry of Coordination and Planning's scientific and technical research agency.

They discussed matters relating to the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece.

Academician A.Yu. Ishlinskiy, chairman of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Greek Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, participated in the conversation.

Petras Kaloyeras, Greek ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

FINNISH CENTER PARTY DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN USSR

LD221135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of representatives of Finnish Center Party district organizations headed by (A. Pekkala), vice chairman of the party and speaker of parliament, was in the Soviet Union from 13-17 November.

The Finnish guests visited Moscow, Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Hero-City of Novorossiysk and Malaya Zemlya and familiarized themselves with issues on agrarian policy, the activity of CPSU party organizations and the life of Soviet working people. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee agriculture and international departments and the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom.

The Center Party representatives highly evaluated the Soviet Union's achievements in developing the economy and culture and increasing the peoples' prosperity. During the talks the important role of contacts between the CPSU and the Center Party in successfully developing Finnish-Soviet friendship and cooperation and the desire to make an active contribution by joint efforts to deepening detente and consolidating peace and the peoples' security were stressed.

KEKKONEN ACCUSES WEST OF 'UNDERMINING' USSR-FINLAND FRIENDSHIP

LD221656Y Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, November 22, TASS--President U.K. Kekkonen of Finland said in an interview with the Norwegian newspaper DAGBLADET that relations of confidence between Finland and the Soviet Union are growing stronger from year to year.

The heavy poll by which I was reelected to the presidency, he said, is convincing proof of the fact that our foreign policy is widely supported by the Finns. We are not against Finnish-Soviet relations to serve as an example of how states different in size and political systems can live in conditions of political accord and mutually beneficial cooperation.

U.K. Kekkonen denied provocative reports published from time to time in the Western press, concerning Finland's policy and its relations with the Soviet Union. The aim of the Western press in this case, he said, is evidently to undermine friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

We have relations of trust and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Speaking from my personal experience of over thirty years, I can assure you that, beginning with the talks on the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries, the Soviet Union has always been willing to take into account our considerations.

Replying to a question about the economic importance of Finnish participation in carrying out joint Finnish-Soviet projects, the president said: We now have almost 170,000 unemployed and there would be more of them if we did not have projects similar to the construction of the Kostomuksha mining and ore dressing complex. This makes our cooperation clear and concrete for understanding by all citizens of our country.

Speaking of the prospects for the establishment at his suggestion of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, the president of Finland stressed that such a zone must be set up by the agreement of the states in this region and that the initiative for such a zone should come from them. Therefore, U.K. Kekkonen said, our further steps will depend on the reaction of the states concerned. On the whole, the said, the security situation has been quiet and stable in the north of Europe over the last few decades.

EEC OFFICIALS MEET IN BRUSSELS, DISCUSS FISHING LIMITS

LD232232Y Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A session of ministers of agriculture of the Common Market countries that opened today in the Belgian capital discussed problems of fisheries in the 200-mile economic zone of the European Economic Community.

For about two years now the partners in the Common Market tried in vain to agree on a single policy in the sphere of fisheries in the zone. But the intransigent stand of Britain which insists on the introduction of the so-called "national priority zone" and on the granting of advantages for its fishermen brings to nought all attempts to achieve a compromise on this question.

The economic bulletin EUROPOLITIC writes today that the EEC circles do not conceal pessimism about the outcome of the present meeting of farm ministers.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV RECEIVES IRAQI COUNTERPART

LD221422Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov today received Iraqi Defence Minister Colonel General of the Air Force 'Adnan Khayrallah and persons accompanying him. A friendly talk was held on questions of mutual interest. Present at the talk was Iraqi Ambassador Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi.

The guests went to Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

BREZHNEV 'WARNING' ON IRAN ATTRACTS 'CLOSE' ATTENTION

LD221241Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup dated 19 November: "Serious Warning"]

[Excerpts] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question on the events in Iran has attracted close world public attention. Foreign mass news media and prominent politicians and public figures point out in their comments that the statements of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman are fresh confirmation of the Soviet Union's loyalty to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and serve as a serious warning to those circles in the West that are nurturing plans to violate Iran's independence.

Citing the full text of L.I. Brezhnev's statements, UPI also points out that "the United States has been warned to abandon the idea of interference."

Another American agency--AP--calls the Soviet leader's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent a "serious warning to Washington."

The Soviet Union has made a decisive statement against external interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in any form and on any pretext, the Washington POST points out.

"As the Soviet Union has reminded us, all states must adhere to the principles laid down in the UN Charter, as well as in a number of other fundamental international documents," France's AFP emphasizes. "They must respect the sovereignty and independence of Iran and the Iranian people."

L.I. Brezhnev firmly declared that any interference, particularly military interference, in the affairs of Iran--a state bordering directly on the Soviet Union--would be regarded by the USSR as affecting its security interests, REUTER notes.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

U.S. Interference Plans Cited

LD232110Y Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 23, TASS--According to reports from Tehran, debates on the programme of the military government led by General Azhari ended in the lower chamber of the Iranian parliament, the Majlis.

Summing up the results of the debates, the prime minister declared that the responsibility for the fact that the present acute political crisis formed in Iran rests on "colonialist circles," which under their "strategic plans" put in the most important government posts "venal and lying" people linked by mutual guarantee. General Azhari is of the opinion that it is precisely the abuses of these persons that created the atmosphere of dissatisfaction of the people in Iran, and the spread of this atmosphere resulted in the nation's landing on the "brink of a revolution."

The prime minister emphasized the government's resolve to put on trial the persons "who are to blame for so dangerous a situation forming in the country". It follows from General Azhari's speech that lasted for an hour and a half that the military authorities intend to continue suppressing by force the antigovernment protests that do not abate in the country.

By a majority vote the deputies of the Majlis approved the government's programme.

In the hours that the parliament meeting was in progress, the situation in Tehran aggravated sharply. Clashes between troops and participants in an anti-government demonstration took place in the area of Tehran's central bazaar. The troops opened fire, wounding several people. Heavy tanks and trucks with troops again appeared in the streets leading to the bazaar.

Yesterday there were power failures several times in different areas of the Iranian capital. Traffic in the streets was paralized when traffic lights ceased to function.

Reports about demonstrations and bloody clashes continue coming from other towns of Iran. The military administration of Shiraz reported that three people were killed and several others were wounded when an anti-government demonstration was being dispersed. According to the official Iranian news agency PARS, the number of persons killed in Shiraz is believed to be much greater than the number that was declared by the military authorities. Clashes of demonstrators with troops and the police also happened in Mashhad, Kermanshahan, Abadan, Sari, Yazd, Birjand and other towns.

Ever new reports that show directly or indirectly that the United States has plans to interfere in Iran if events "get out of control," appear in the United States press almost every day. The New York TIMES reported today that on November 11 President Carter sent a written memorandum to Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Stansfield Turner, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. The memorandum expresses "dissatisfaction" with the activity of U.S. special services abroad.

It is pointed out in local political circles that the United States also worked out "alternative versions" if the policy of immediate interference is not successful. A possibility of creating in Iran a coalition bourgeois government headed by some figure oriented at the West is being discussed in this connection. Such a government, called upon to protect imperialist interests of the United States in Iran, must include representatives of the opposition. It should be noted in this connection that there are reports that former Prime Minister of Iran Amini, who has close contacts with the United States, made attempts of late to establish contacts with leaders of the oppositional National Front.

Lebedeva Commentary

LD222326Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] The facts demonstrate that the imperialists, making use of the present critical situation in Iran, are stepping up their meddling in your country's internal affairs. Newspapers report that foreign military intervention in Iran is also possible.

Dear friends, it really seems that the United States and certain other Western countries do not consider Iran to be a sovereign, independent country, whose people have the right to independent self-determination. The insolent material in the Washington POST to the effect that the United States sees Iran in the role of a power broker between Israel and Japan is proof of this.

UNSERE ZEIT, published in West Germany, has written: Both the forces armed to the teeth and the Western strategic interests are blocking the realization of democratic freedoms and the securing of social justice in Iran. The West does not conceal its anxiety about the weakening position of the imperialist monopolies in the Iranian oil industry. London's FINANCIAL TIMES has written that an extraordinary reduction in oil exports, caused by the Iranian oil workers strike, could bring about a crisis in the West.

In short, the events in Iran are worrying the imperialists primarily because they fear losing their influence as well as their control over Iran's national riches. The imperialists are ready to safeguard their position, and in this respect they will do whatever they can--including armed intervention. However, it is obvious that the events in Iran are totally of an internal nature. Iran has an independent government and enjoys sovereignty, and no one has the right to interfere in its affairs. The Iranian people have the right to determine their destiny independently and without waiting for anyone's approval. It is perfectly logical that the Iranian masses, while struggling for the democratization of social life and implementation of fundamental reforms, should demand that the subversive activities of foreign and imperialist monopolies be ended; that the arms drive imposed by the imperialists be muzzled; and that all Western military and nonmilitary experts and advisers be kicked out.

The USSR has carried out a policy toward Iran of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs since the beginning of the October Revolution, is strongly against foreign interference in Iranian affairs.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his recent reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, said that the Soviet Union, which enjoys traditional relations of neighborliness with Iran, vigorously declares that it opposes foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in any form or under any pretext. All countries should respect the sovereignty and independence of Iran and its people.

Leonid Brezhnev also noted that the USSR would deem every interference, particularly military intervention, in Iranian affairs as a measure contrary to its security interests.

Dear friends, this is perfectly understandable, since the USSR and Iran enjoy a 2,500 km-long common border.

Accusations of PLO Involvement

LD222132Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The bourgeois Western press has recently published reports on the PLO's alleged interference in Iran's internal events. One can only notice that such attacks on the PLO have come at a time when news of Western plans for direct interference in the internal affairs of Iran have become known. The fact that such plans exist is not concealed even by the Western press itself. A UPI correspondent has said that talks are being held presently on the use of U.S. forces should the need to evacuate the thousands of Americans living in Iran arise. TIME magazine has spoken of the urgent delivery of U.S. teargas and other military equipment used by the Iranian Army against demonstrators. Under these circumstances the Soviet statement on the inadmissability of any foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs was very timely. In answering a question put to him by a PRAVDA correspondent, Brezhnev said that in Iran there are events of a purely local nature, the solution of which is the affair of the Iranians themselves.

It must be noted also that by holding the PLO responsible for the events in Iran, the Western press is not out to make the innocent look guilty but also defame the PLO before world opinion. The PLO has once again won strong support at the recent Baghdad Summit conference as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and this is seen by imperialist quarters in the West as a great obstacle to their plans to achieve a separate settlement in the Middle East.

MIDEAST PEACE TREATY INVALID IF SIGNERS OUSTED

TA231056Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian collusion has misled and confused a certain part of Israel's public, something that is not difficult to explain. The Camp David accords have created an illusion of peace and the Israelis have become tired of the state of no peace, no war. It is well known that there are many Israelis who believe that without Egypt the Arabs will not dare start a war against Israel. At first glance, such considerations are meaningful. It is on this, by the way, that Israeli propaganda is building its reasoning, while it is being supported by U.S. media. However, if we examine the matter more profoundly and with additional responsibility, then we may doubt whether this consideration has any basis.

Let us present, first of all, the following question: To what extent can As-Sadat's commitments be relied upon in an agreement with Cairo? What if changes in the regime occur suddenly? Is such a thing impossible? Anyone well-versed in the subject will agree that such a turning point may reasonably occur. There is no sign of unity among As-Sadat's associates; moreover, many senior officials who resigned from office are firmly and openly opposing As-Sadat's policy and calling for his dismissal.

What will happen to the peace treaty if As-Sadat finds himself suddenly removed from power? It goes without saying that it will immediately become a worthless piece of paper. Reliance on the deal with As-Sadat's Egypt and linking to it all hopes for the yearned-for peace and security is, at least, totally unfounded. It is an expression of fickleness,if one takes into consideration that all the Arab states oppose the separate deal. It is difficult not to agree with those who believe that the separate deal As-Sadat has consented to has acted as a catalyst in uniting the Arabs. It is well known that the Arab summit conference was attended by all Arab leaders, except for As-Sadat.

They unanimously confirmed the PLO's right to represent the Arab Palestinian people. They also unanimously denounced the activities of the Egyptian president.

The deficiency of the Israeli ruling circles' policy is reflected, first of all, by its disregard for the time factor and the factor of developments. Particularly in this regard, Begin and his associates are showing an amazing near-sightedness. It is in this area where the questionable habit of the ostrich comes to mind, and it is their aggressive policy that is bringing about a further escalation of the tension, an additional conflict, a new war. It seems the time has come to realize that in the conflict, time does not act in Israel's favor. There is every reason to assume that a continuing disregard for reality is liable to bring about an indescribable suffering for the people of Israel.

LOSEV: NO HEADWAY MADE AT WASHINGTON PEACE TALKS

LD231342Y Moscow in English to North Africa 0000 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Interviewed by NEWSWEEK, President as-Sadat has expressed disappointment at the absence of any treaty with Israel. Some 2 months ago when the Camp David deal was concluded, its initiators were confident that the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would be signed on 19 November, the first anniversary of the Egyptian president's pilgrimage to occupied Jerusalem. The day has passed, but no headway has been made at the Washington negotiations.

President as-Sadat has lately made a series of public speeches claiming that he will insist that the treaty mentions the date of granting autonomy to Gaza and that a certain connection be established between the treaty and execution of the Palestinians' pseudoautonomy on the West Bank of the River Jordan. Israeli Premier Begin last Monday described the Egyptian demands as unacceptable. He said there could be no schedule for declaring the autonomy of Judea, Sumeria and the Gaza Sector, and that under the Camp David accords, Israel can permanently keep its army on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Sector. The Israeli prime minister expressed readiness to sign the treaty immediately on the basis of the American draft submitted on the 11th of this month, which contains a vague wording of connection between the Israeli-Egyptian treaty and the so-called autonomy of Gaza and the West Bank.

Analyzing the hitch at the Washington talks, most political observers agree that President as-Sadat had to resort to these maneuvers because of the Baghdad meeting of the Arab heads of state or government and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Washington POST, for instance, takes the view that As-Sadat's new demand is purely tactical and was caused by the Baghdad summit. As you probably remember, the leaders of 20 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization who met in Baghdad rejected the Camp David deal and reaffirmed the resolution of the Rabat summit, which recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and confirmed their right to form an independent state of their own. The Baghdad decisions are based on the principle of unconditional liberation of the Arab lands occupied in 1967. What is particularly important is that these political decisions are backed up by concrete steps to counter the Egyptian leader's policy of surrender. Should President as-Sadat sign the separate treaty with Israel, the participants in the Baghdad summit will put the Egyptian regime in isolation and sever all relations with it. The Baghdad decisions provide for the use of economic sanctions against it, extension of the Arab League's boycott to Egyptian companies that start dealings with Israeli firms and trade agencies, transfer of the league's headquarters to another Arab capital, and suspension of Egypt's membership of the organization.

The Egyptian leadership could not but pay attention to the fact that the parties to these decisions include Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. It was the establishment of the united Arab front and the threat of a common Arab boycott that made President as-Sadat decide on a tougher stand at the Washington negotiations. Evidently he still hopes that his demagogical statements about tying up the separate treaty with the problem of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Sector might mislead Arab public opinion and help dissolve the Arab front. Above all he puts his hopes on Jordan; but King Husayn has just stated in an interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL that the Washington talks in their present form make it impossible for Jordan or other Arab countries to join them. According to the Jordanian king, such a chance may appear only if two such great powers as the Soviet Union and the United States take part in the negotiations on a Middle East settlement together with other parties concerned and when the Arabs' main rights and demands are met and ensured--namely, the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops, the liberation of Jerusalem and insurance of the Palestinians' rights.

In a comment on King Husayn's statement, the Amman paper AL-AKHBAR points out that it presupposes return to the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East. Even in Israel many political figures now wonder whether it is worthwhile to sign the separate treaty with Egypt since, with the opposition of all the other Arab countries, it would not bring about real peace but it would only complicate the situation in the region. This so-called peace can be highly evaluated only in terms of dollars.

In his interview for NEWSWEEK President as-Sadat made it clear that as a condition for concluding the treaty he will ask Washington for economic aid. Egypt hopes to get $10 billion within 5 years. The Israeli Government has also asked the United States for $10 billion aid; according to NEWSWEEK it should be granted as a reward for the compromise after Egypt and Israel get down to fulfilling the terms of the peace treaty.

Senator Henry Jackson is now campaigning in the Congress for the adoption of such a broad program of financial and economic aid. But no financial injections at the expense of the American taxpayer can make lasting a separate peace concluded on a precarious and rotten basis. As the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, stressed when he appeared on an ABC program, a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be attained unless all parties concerned without exception participate in the settlement. In his opinion the Geneva conference alone can become an effective international factor for overcoming the difficulties in the way of a settlement in the Middle East where the situation remains potentially explosive, constituting a threat to international peace and security.

U.S.-Israeli Pressure on Egypt

LD240020Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Tel Aviv has actually addressed an ultimatum to Cairo on Israel's acceptance of the U.S. plan for a separate peace treaty with Egypt. Prime Minister Begin said that the Washington talks must be considered at an end and that Israel will accept no further changes. Do you see the language the aggressors use in talking to their Egyptian partner in the Washington talks?

Ture, the officials and the propaganda media in Egypt continue to give the impression that Cairo is taking a firm stand on including provisions in the impending treaty, as the Egyptian prime minister put it, for timetables on granting autonomy to the Palestinians.

But what will the Palestinians get from this? Since these territories are under occupation, autonomous rule will mean no more than the consecration of Israel's domination and the effective endorsement of the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is the logic of events. The Tel Aviv rulers continue to declare that Israel has a biblical right to Judea and Sumaria--the name they give to the West Bank, which they say is part of Israel. As for Eastern Jerusalem, the Israeli Zionists clearly and unambiguously declare that unified Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel forever. Political observers feel that Israel's rush to accept the U.S. formula of the separate treaty with Egypt is yet further proof that the formula perfectly suits Israel and is in line with its long-term expansionist ambitions. In fact, it could not otherwise. Because by its growing support for Israel's extremist policy toward the Arabs, the United States seeks to implement its own designs, which are aimed at bolstering the economic, political and strategic positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. This is why Washington declares that it cannot pressure Israel, even though it demands that Egypt make concessions--and succeeds in obtaining these concessions. Observers believe that Cairo will have to submit to U.S.-Israeli pressure this time as well.

GERASIMOV CRITICIZES ULANFU'S VISIT TO EGYPT

LD221846Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Kim Gerasimov Cairo report]

[Text] The assistant chairman of China's National People's Congress, Ulanfu, has left Egypt for Sudan. The visit began with fanfares. The papers carried pictures of the Chinese official and headlines played up his anti-Soviet statements. But when Ulanfu left Cairo for Sudan the news media said little and published no communique about the visit. Observers aren't inclined to see this as a sign of unexpected differences in substance, however.

During the visit official organs of Egypt thanked Peking for understanding Egypt's position, the very position incidentally that most of the Arab nations condemn--and the visit itself was timed for the first anniversary of President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Both Egyptian and Western news media have noted this fact. Ulanfu's trip to the Middle East also coincides with the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington for a separate peace treaty.

There are no signs of Peking having given up its policy of allying itself with conservative, pro-Western elements in the Middle East. But it so happens that the Chinese delegation arrived in the Middle East soon after the Baghdad summit of Arab nations, and the summit condemned President as-Sadat's policy. Condemnation came not only from the PLO, which Western observers say has long had no more than verbal support for Peking, condemnation also came from the monarchy of the Persian Gulf--a regime that Pe Peking has been seeking closer relations with. Peking may have found it not to its advantage to make too much of its support for Cairo's policy at the moment. This may have disappointed Cairo but, in the opinion of observers, there has been no change in relations between Egypt and China. This is underlined by the fact that according to the Cairo press, agreement was reached during the visit for bilateral cooperation in arms production.

But it appears clear that Peking, like Washington, miscalculated the reaction of the Arab world to the attempts to settle the Middle East problem as Washington wants it settled. This would explain the curtain of silence that has now dropped on Ulanfu's visit.

YOUNG'S AFRICAN TOUR INDICATES 'WEST IS SERIOUSLY ALARMED'

LD240014Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The American UN ambassador, Andrew Young, is making another tour of Africa. His tour covers Nigeria, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. It is well known that Nigeria plays an active role in the OAU and that Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, along with the other front line states, oppose the colonial racist complex of southern Africa and are giving broad support to the national liberation forces in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

It is now customary for Western enboys to appear in African Capitals as soon as there is a slight threat to their interests. This is also true of this tour by Andrew Young. The West is seriously alarmed, on the one hand, over a considerable spread of the armed struggle in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa and over the decisive support independent Africa is giving to the struggle. On the other hand, the West is alarmed over a crisis inside the ruling elite in South Africa, and especially in Rhodesia. Naturally, this situation is a threat to the thousands of millions of invested dollars and the military-political positions of the United States and its partners in South Africa.

And so, Andrew Young is immediately dispatched to Africa. He will evidently try to revive the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia so as to save the talks of five Western countries over the Namibian issue and other so-called peaceful initiatives of the West from total defeat. At the same time this will be an attempt to improve the image of the new American policy in Africa. In the meantime, Africans have realized perfectly well from previous meetings with big business diplomats that the model of independent and free states in southern Africa that the West has produced is somewhat like a mirage; the picture is as colorful and desirable as it is unreal.

But another thing is also obvious. Behind the screen of fruitless talks, the Pretoria and Salisbury leaders and their Western backers are making vigorous attempts to create puppet states in Rhodesia and Namibia. That would make it possible to preserve the new colonialist order in southern Africa that is so profitable to them.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES IN TBILISI FROM TASHKENT

LD231412Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, November 23, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam today arrived from the Uzbek capital, Tashkent, in the capital of Georgia, a republic in Soviet Transcaucasia. Mengistu Haile Mariam is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

A meeting between leaders of the republic and Mengistu Haile Mariam was held in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. The guest of honour was welcomed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze.

The distinguished guest visited the Tbilisi University, one of 19 higher educational establishments of Georgia, and the art museum. A dinner in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam was given on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia and the republic's government.

PRAVDA VIEWS ETHIOPIAN MEDIA TREATMENT OF MENGISTU'S VISIT

LD221257Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 November, TASS--The Ethiopian media, are giving extensive coverage to the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, and his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. All the reports and commentaries note that the talks and meetings in Moscow are being held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and are characterized by coincidence of views on the main issues under discussion.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution Opened a New Chapter in Man's History"--under this headline the ETHIOPIAN HERALD today carries on its front page the texts of the speeches delivered by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam at the Kremlin dinner. In an editorial the newspaper writes: The Ethiopian people are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for the support given to them in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and internal reaction. We are convinced that this friendship and cooperation, which have stood the test of time, will continue to strengthen and develop to the benefit of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism in the world.

The newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN carries on its front page L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union has always firmly and actively defended Ethiopia's independence and freedom, and that these relations are based on the commonality of interests between the socialist states and the developing countries and on the desire to pool their efforts in the struggle for the people's independent development, social progress and lasting peace and against aggression and the arms race. In a special program, Ethiopian Radio has broadcast a survey of Ethiopian-Soviet economic cooperation. The broadcast stated that this cooperation will receive fresh impetus now that a nationwide revolutionary campaign in Ethiopia is working to develop and restore the national economy. The Soviet-Ethiopian talks, the radio stresses, will undoubtedly make a major contribution not only to the consolidation of bilateral relations but also to the process of the consolidation of all peace-loving democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for social and economic progress.

ZIMYANIN' MEETS WITH GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE

LD232318Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation, which took part in the work of the 11th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, is continuing its visit. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the delegation, was received today by President Sekou Toure. Questions concerning the development of Soviet-Guinean relations and the international situation were discussed.

REFUGEES FLEEING FROM SOUTH AFRICA INTO SWAZILAND

LD231012Y Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 23, TASS--Thousands of Africans flee monthly [from] South Africa in order to escape fascist terror. About 10,000 refugees have arrived lately in the neighbouring Swaziland because of police punitive operations against those who took part in anti-racist demonstrations. The Government of Swaziland is giving every help to the victims of apartheid. They are given jobs and housing.

AMIN INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN-SOVIET TIES, POLITICAL SCENE

LD221958Y Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, November 22, TASS--"Afghanistan's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is a testimony of strong, friendly relations between the two countries." This has been stated by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin. The Soviet Union's participation in Afghanistan's successful development is an example of goodneighbourliness, friendship and full mutual understanding between peoples, he said in an interview that has been published here. "The Soviet people, who are cooperating with us, enjoy profound respect of the Afghan people," stressed Hafizollah Amin.

Speaking about the political situation in the country, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pointed out that after the April revolution the administrative apparatus was purged of counterrevolutionary elements. But there is still a possibility of provocations and conspiracies on the part of internal and external enemies of the April revolution. Initiators of provocations and conspiracies have the support of imperialist circles.

Rapid economic growth and accelerated development of agricultural production are the main objectives of the First Five-Year Plan of economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said Hafizollah Amin. After the land reform is carried through, the broad strata of peasantry will be provided with land.

PRC-PAKISTAN HIGHWAY 'DANGEROUS ROAD'

LD201700Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, 20 November, TASS--TASS correspondent Eduard Baskokov reports: The Karakoram highway, linking the Pakistani capital of Islamabad with Chinese territory via the Pamir region, has been called "a dangerous road." This is not only because the highway, which was officially opened 4 months ago, is still considered extremely dangerous to traffic with its many landslides and crumbling rocks...

Built mainly through the effort of Chinese building teams and costing no small amount and "many human lives" as well, according to the TIMES, this road was dreamed up in Peking as a new way of broadening Chinese expansion on the Asian Continent. Giving quite a skeptical assessment of the economic significance of the highway in the foreseeable future, the TIMES stresses that it is primarily of military and strategic value to Peking.

According to British experts in Islamabad, the TIMES notes, the building of the Karakoram highway is connected, in fact, with Peking's plans for military interference in Asia and particularly, "on the borders with Afghanistan."

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEPALESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD231455Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Nepalese parliamentary delegation headed by Ram Hari Sharma, chairman of the National Panchayat. The delegation is on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest and on certain international problems, including the dissemination of detente to all parts of the world and the further improvement of the political climate.

MANILA PAPERS CONCERNED OVER LOCAL CHINESE ECONOMIC POWER

LD220834Y Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Manila, November 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

The growing penetration of local Chinese capital into the economy, trade and finances of the Philippines is the cause of growing concern in the country. According to reports of Manila newspapers, local well-off Chinese Hoachiao fully or partially control about 80 per cent of the banks, 45 per cent of the production and marketing of the products of 200 leading Philippine corporations. They are now laying hands on the gambling-entertaining business.

The Chinese capital particularly invigorated its activities in the Philippines after the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1975. It was not without the pressure from Peking that tough restrictions on granting Philippine citizenship to local Chinese were lifted in the country. This automatically opened to the Hoachiao an access to possession of land and banks and to exploitation of natural resources. Since that time about 160,000 ethnic Chinese received Philippine passports and hence broad possibilities of penetration into key spheres of financial-economic and socio-political activity, which earlier were closed to them. The obvious desire of the Peking leadership to put rather influential Chinese communities in Southeast Asian countries at the service of its hegemonic aspirations lends a particular political acuteness to the Hoachiao problem, specifically in the Philippines.

As has recently been noted by the Manila newspaper TIMES JOURNAL, close to the government, consolidation of the dominant position of the Chinese community creates a real threat to economic and political independence of the Philippines. According to the newspaper, representatives of local business circles demand that the government should take measures in limiting the Hoachiao economic expansion. Minister of Justice of the Philippines Vicente Santos said a few days ago that the government "will not tolerate establishment of Hoachiao political hegemony on the basis of economic domination" and is ready to take the necessary measures to protect the national interest of the country.

AUSTRALIA SPECULATING ABOUT U.S. PINE GAP FACILITY

LD221147Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[C. Skalkin dispatch: "Shrouded in Secrecy"]

[Text] Sydney--At least a decade has elapsed since Australian public and political circles first began talking about the U.S. military base at Pine Gap. The Australians still do not know what the Americans do there. A Sunday NATIONAL TIMES commentator named Clancy has taken advantage of a new pretext to return to this "inexhaustible theme" of Australian reality. A written reply by Defense Minister D. Killen to a question from an opposition member of Parliament served as this pretext. In his clarification, the minister in particularly cited the names of the U.S. suppliers of the basic equipment for Pine Gap. According to the official version, Pine Gap functions as a ground station for communications with U.S. terrestrial satellites in the system which provides early warning of missile launches or nuclear tests in third countries. But the meticulous journalist reported that the supply firms named in the ministerial reply have nothing to do with U.S. enterprises engaged in manufacturing technical facilities essential for the, so to speak,, official mission of Pine Gap....

"So what then are the Americans doing at the Pine Gap base and against whom are they working?" The NATIONAL TIMES commentary ends with the same old question mark.

U.S., FRANCE ACCUSED OF 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' IN LAOS

LD211239Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Paris, 17 November, TASS--Sisana Sisan, Lao People's democratic Republic [LPDR] minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, has accused the CIA and the French special services of engaging in subversive activity and of organizing several unsuccessful coups in Laos.

Last year, he said in an AFP interview, one attempted coup was suppressed in Vientiane and another--undertaken with the aim of restoring the monarchy--in Luang Prabang. The CIA is feeding Lao reactionaries abroad, supplying them with everything necessary and sending them to Laos to organize disorders. Laos' enemies, the minister continued, are still attempting to sow discord in the country. However, they cannot reverse the course of history. Lao people support the new power.

"The Lao Government," Sisana Sisan declared, "has always displayed a desire to maintain good relations with France. However, the French Government has abused our goodwill and has attempted to undermine our country's development."

The minister noted the growth of Laos' influence in the international arena and the successful development of cooperation with the socialist countries. The Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist fraternal states, he said, are giving us considerable assistance and material and moral support. Laos also rates highly the assistance of the nonalined countries. In Southeast Asia the LPDR pursues a policy of neighborliness vis-a-vis the countries of Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Sisana Sisan pointed out the growth of the patriotic movement in Kampuchea against the rotten regime. I know, he noted, that Kampuchea's people have risen against the present regime. We are keeping a close watch on the development of events there.

USSR-SRV TREATY 'COLD SHOWER' FOR PRC, OTHERS

LD211441Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh article: "Cold Shower for Enemies of Peace"]

[Text] The visit paid to the USSR by the party and government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV, and the signing of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty will go down as a vivid and important page in postwar history. The first document of its kind in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, this treaty is of enormous political significance for our countries and the entire socialist community and also for the cause of consolidating peace in Asia and throughout the world. The main thing is that the treaty serves the interests of peaceful, constructive labor in our countries and reinforces our peoples' fraternal friendship and cooperation.

Each country has its own unique history and each people is great in its own way. Perhaps even their enemies will agree that the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, who have literally gained peace through suffering, know its price better than others. The grandeur of our two peoples lies in the heroism which binds them [rodnyashchiy ikh geroizm] displayed in defending the fatherland and upholding peace. Some people both in the East and the West are now pretending that the treaty was a surprise.

In reality, it is just as natural and logical as our peoples' adherence to the cause of peace is unvaried, and as their will to do everything to insure a peaceful future for all mankind is unbending. This treaty crowns the friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and their fraternity and unity. Our friendship was not born yesterday; it was sealed by the solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people with heroic Vietnam during its struggle against imperialist aggression. It has been confirmed by the Soviet people's solidarity with fraternal Vietnam at the present, complex time when the SRV has found itself faced with intensifying pressure from the Chinese leadership and acts of provocation by the Kampuchean authorities sanctioned by Peking.

This treaty threatens no one, and doesn't hurt the interests of any third country. It is dictated by the interests of socialist building and the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world. What has caused the nervous reaction in certain U.S. circles? What can explain the fact that it has given rise to something resembling hysteria among the circles of the Chinese leadership?

This treaty has considerably upset the game of those people in the United States who are gambling on the Chinese and other anti-Soviet cards. Those people who are setting China against the Soviet Union and the SRV and who are supplying it with arms and military equipment, those people who acted as godfathers of the Chinese-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" have raised a din about the "dangers" allegedly concealed in the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty. They are provcking and deliverately fueling tension and at the same time intimidating people with the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, which threatens no one and envisages nothing apart from aid in Vietnam's peaceful building. This is an old trick.

The Chinese have their "reasons" for opposing the signing of this treaty. The Western press confirms that Article 6 of the treaty has made Peking particularly nervous. The article concerns the adoption of the appropriate effective measures to safeguard their countries' peace and security if one of them is the target of an attack or is threatened with attack. For Peking this was like a cold shower. Let us add that, in light of the intensifying acts of provocation on Vietnam's border and the hegemonism and expansionism Peking is displaying, this was a very timely shower. The treaty understandably could not please those who are counting on fueling tension and splitting the socialist countries, either in terms of Article 6 or its overall spirit. The treaty, which has become a political reality, reflects the great reality of our time: The socialist community can rely firmly and securely on the Soviet Union, and all those who support peace, progress and the peoples' national independence can count on our country's solidarity and support.

For those who are pursuing a hostile policy against Socialist Vietnam and for those who see the establishment of a peaceful, independent, Socialist Vietnam as an obstacle to the implementation of their expansionist schemes, primarily in Southeast Asia, this treaty is indeed a sort of cold shower.

For all those who are interested in consolidating the socialist community and in insuring lasting peace and security this treaty is an event of historic importance. It is a treaty of peace and fraternity for them.

U.S.-PRC-JAPAN ANTI-SOVIET TRIUMVIRATE ASSAILED

LD221545Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[M. Demchenko article: "Building Detente-Hampering 'Bridges'"]

[Text] It has been a long time since two of Washington's high-ranking representatives made visits to Asia almost simultaneously.

Secretary of Defense H. Brown has been to Tokyo and Seoul, while former Secretary of Defense J. Schlesinger, now secretary of energy, has been to Peking. Even though these two visits had different tasks, they had the same purpose--to build "bridges" linking Washington, Tokyo and Peking.

In Tokyo, Brown had talks with Japanese Government representatives, including Prime Minister T. Fukuda, National Defense Agency Chief S. Kanemaru and Foreign Minister S. Sonoda. As the Tokyo press has reported, they discussed further increasing the combat might of the two countries' armed forces and strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance, proceeding from the premise that the Soviet Union is their chief potential military opponent.

Explaining American policy in Asia, Brown emphasized that the United States would maintain not only its political and economic presence but also its military presence in this region. Brown informed the Japanese Government of Washington's intention to carry out "a qualitative improvement and a certain quantitative increase" in the U.S. Armed Forces stationed at military bases in the western Pacific, including Japan. The Japanese Government in turn informed the U.S. defense secretary of its intention to take on a considerable share of the cost of maintaining American troops stationed in Japan.

Brown's arrival in Tokyo, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, was designed to accelerate the pooling of Japanese and South Korean military efforts, as well as requesting the quantitative and qualitative strengthening of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces."

It is noteworthy that Washington has recently been urging Japan to increase its military might. Here the Pentagon does not conceal its intention to use the Japanese Army as its chief military ally in American attempts to establish control over the ocean expanses surrounding Asia and in supporting pro-American regimes in this region. And it must be said that Washington's efforts are finding a response in both Japanese militarist circles and the Japanese Government. It is sufficient to recall a number of the following facts.

Japan's militarization is proceeding at such a fast pace that its annual military expenditure has trebled in the past 15 years. In the period 1977-1981 it is proposed to allocate 2.5 times more funds for military purposes in Japan than in the previous 5-year plan. The Japanese Armed Forces, created in violation of the country's Constitution, are now equipped with the most modern weapons. Their firepower is 30 times greater than that of the former imperial army. Japanese generals and admirals are campaigning for nuclear weapons, submarine-launched ICBM's....

The Japanese Government's activity in the military sphere increased perceptibly at the beginning of this year. The matter went so far that in January, for the first time in the postward period, Prime Minister T. Fukuda used the opening of the Diet to discuss defense issues. Later, also in the Diet, where representatives of the National Defense Agency called for equipping the Japanese Army with nuclear weapons, Fukuda told deputies that "possession of nuclear weapons is possible" and supposedly does not contradict the country's constitution. [paragraph continues]

Even though the reservation was made at the same time that Japan would not possess these weapons, the very fact that the head of government had made the statement could not fail to alarm the peace-loving Japanese public and the peoples of neighboring countries.

During Brown's Tokyo talks with representatives of the Japanese Government there was an exchange of opinions regarding the changed situation in Asia in connection with the conclusion of the so-called Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty," which the United States had urged both Tokyo and Peking to sign. This treaty attracts U.S. attention, above all, because of its anti-Soviet thrust. In the opinion of certain Washington circles, under certain conditions this treaty will be able to promote the building of Sino-American "bridges" in the interests of implementing the Pentagon's global strategy.

In an editorial on the eve of the signing of the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship Treaty," the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN drew attention to the correctness of the warnings voiced by the Soviet side against Japan's involvement in China's anti-Soviet strategy under U.S. pressure. Following the visit to Peking by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser--the newspaper pointed out--the outlines of the joint U.S.-Chinese strategy directed against the USSR have been growing increasingly apparent. Under these conditions the Soviet Union, SANKEI SHIMBUN emphasized, has a right to regard the Sino-Japanese treaty as a step on the way to creating a Japanese-American-Chinese anti-Soviet front--which is what Washington and Peking are striving for. Two months before the Sino-Japanese treaty was concluded the newspaper AKAHATA also drew attention to the fact that in conversation with a group of American journalists from UPI Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, emphasized the common nature of the anti-Soviet interests of China, the United States and Japan and hinted at the need for these countries' joint action against the USSR. In other words, the newspaper commented, the United States is that force with which, in Peking's opinion, it is possible to unite.

Washington is now continuing to play the "Chinese card." This is demonstrated not only by Brown's talks in Tokyo but also by Schlesinger's visit to Peking, which the WALL STREET JOURNAL has evaluated as "the sequel to last May's trip to China by Z.Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. Commenting on Schlesinger's visit, NEWSWEEK writes: "On President Carter's instructions Schlesinger endeavored to reassure the Chinese that the United States not only wanted to maintain close ties with China but also would show no weakness in relations with Moscow." Here Schlesinger did not miss the opportunity to expatiate on the "Soviet threat."

Schlesinger's trip is one aspect of the diplomatic sounding Washington is now undertaking with regard to Peking, the magazine points out. The Chinese consider him a man who can help them obtain the technology they need. Such visits and offers to give technical and technological help, according to NEWSWEEK, "may be the best thing the two countries can do to build a lasting relationship."

What is undoubtedly meant here by "technical and technological help" is the sale of weapons and military technology to China to build up its military potential.

"It was no accident that Carter sent Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger to China at this extremely important period in Sino-American relations," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT states. "Schlesinger, who is called 'Peking's favorite American' for his policy toward the Soviet Union (that is, for his ardent anti-Sovietism--M.D.), is considered a suitable person to persuade the Chinese to show greater flexibility in normalizing Sino-American relations."

And it must be said that the former defense secretary persuaded not only the Chinese but also... the Japanese. On his way back from Peking he flew into Tokyo, where he declared during a meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda, as the KYODO news agency reported, that he had been impressed by the fact that the Chinese leaders pin great hopes on the further development of Sino-Japanese relations. Regarding the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty ratified last month, Schlesinger said that he personally hopes for the establishment of closer Sino-Japanese relations.

This is how, under cover of the "Soviet military threat," the building of "bridges" is continuing between Washington, Tokyo and Peking, with whose help an attempt is being made to restrain the irreversible process of detente. However, their attempts are doomed to fail. Bourgeois politicians, dreaming of using China in their anti-Soviet maneuvers, must not forget that Peking's hegemonist aspirations threaten the whole of mankind without exception. Playing the "Chinese card" is an extremely dangerous path.

CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV DENIES JAPAN'S CLAIM TO ISLANDS

OW240355Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov, (KYODO)--Soviet Culture Minister Pyotr Demichev told a Japanese political leader Thursday that the state of war between the two nations lost effect with the birth of the Japan-U.S. security treaty in 1960.

A similar stern Soviet position was shown Wednesday to Yohei Kono, leader of the New Liberal Club, by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. Shitikov said the Soviet Union was no longer bound by its promise to return to Japan two islands off Hokkaido as stipulated in the 1956 joint declaration.

Demichev quoted Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as stating that it was not the Soviet Union that started World War II, which killed 20 million Russians, and, therefore, the country was not responsible for the redistribution of territories after the war. Demichev urged Kono to admit Moscow's "effective rule" over the territories which, he said, the Soviet Union has governed for 30 years since the end of the war. Demichev rejected Kono's proposal to send the issue to the International Court of Justice, stating that the court is not in charge of this kind of issue.

Demichev also accused Japan of making bilateral relations worse, although the Soviet Union has taken Japan's interests into consideration in bilateral fishery talks and the development of natural gas in Sakhalin and Yakut. Demichev expressed strong dissatisfaction with the recently concluded Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty and with the Japanese Government's neglect of the Soviet proposal to start negotiations on a Japan-Soviet good neighborhood and cooperation treaty. Kono was to return to Tokyo Friday after meeting other high-ranking Soviet officials.

GALLUP POLL ON JAPANESE NUCLEAR WEAPONS MISLEADING

LD152224Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The selective Gallup public opinion poll of "prominent Americans" with the aim of finding out their views on whether Japan will have its own nuclear weapons was carried out not for the sake of mere curiosity, but at the request of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Polling was done last summer, but the Japanese Foreign Ministry found it possible to publish its returns only now. It turned out that 64 per cent of the pollees answered in the affirmative, saying that Japan will have its nuclear weapons, and only 20 per cent said "no."

Public opinion polls are usually held for considering public sentiment in outlining a certain policy, but in this case the aim was an opposite one--an attempt was thus made to justify by references to the views of Americans, the ambitions of definite circles in Japan seeking to have their own atom bomb.

But an overwhelming majority of the Japanese are quite of a different opinion to this score, which is seen, in particular, from the exhibition devoted to Hiroshima victims, which was mounted recently during the week of actions for disarmament under the slogans: "Ban the Nuclear Weapon" "No to the Neutron Bomb." Photographs on view at the exhibition remind about the horrors of mass extermination of people--300 thousand people, who died in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, or as a result of their consequences. The annual peace marches across the country with the participation of thousands of Japanese citizens have already become a tradition. The Japanese delegation was the largest at the special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly last summer, where a resolute "no" was said to the arms race and aggravation of tensions.

TENSION IN U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS REVIVED

LD221153Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Latyshev report: "Skirmish Between Rivals"]

[Text] Tokyo--Tension can be observed again in Japanese-U.S. trade relations. Business circles here are protesting against the U.S. Treasury Department's decision to impose "antidumping taxes" on Japanese television sets which, as is well known, have flooded the U.S. domestic market recently. This decision is assessed in Tokyo as scheming by its rivals--U.S. firms manufacturing similar products--and at the same time as evidence of the intensification of protectionist trends in Washington's policy. The present influx of Japanese goods onto the U.S. domestic market has led to disproportions in the balance of trade between the capitalist world's two major countries. Whereas in 1977 the United States' trade deficit with Japan was over $8 billion, this year it has reached almost the same sum in the first 9 months of the year alone.

In this connection, the United States is increasing pressure on Japan. In particular, Washington is demanding that Tokyo remove the various excise obstacles impeding increased imports of U.S. goods onto the Japanese market. It is primarily agricultural produce which is involved. But in Japan these demands are meeting with resistance from influential organizations uniting the food producers.

Trade negotiations between representatives of the Japanese and U.S. Governments in Geneva suffered another failure. Japan was also highly skeptical about the results of the new round of these negotiations in the United States. The Japanese side has blamed the United States both for the distortions in the two countries' balance of trade and for the currency and financial disorders in the international accounts system connected with the sharp drop in the dollar exchange rate. The Japanese press believes that the two countries' economic confrontation may soon be resumed with new force. This forecast is confirmed by the very nature of the contradictions between the United States and Japan which reflect the fight for world capitalist markets.

TASS CITES CASTRO STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN ON MIG-23 JETS

LD222035Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Havana, November 22, TASS--An exposure of the hypocritical nature of the United States Government's so-called "concern" over Soviet- made MIG-23 jets on Cuba came from the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party CC, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic Cuba Fidel Castro. Cuba is making no secret of having these tactical, purely defensive aircraft, he said during a meeting with a group of Cuban and foreign journalists. These are by no means strategic planes. Therefore, one cannot help but wonder at the laughable intentions of the U.S. to use this propagandist farce for creating an atmosphere of a so-called "crisis." The question arises why did the American Government need to create this artificial problem? It would be much more natural for Cuba to show concern over the hundreds of B-52 bombers and thousands of other strategic aircraft, and also the scores of thousands of nuclear bombs possessed by the USA.

'Provocative' U.S. Assertions

LD229138Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[From 'International Diary Program,' conducted by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] REUTER reports from Havana: The Cuban Air Force has for about a year had at its disposal Soviet Mig-23 aircraft of defensive type. This was stated in the Cuban capital today by Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and prime minister of Cuba.

The report notes that this statement was made in connection with the campaign which recently began in U.S. press, the initiators of which allege that the USSR has supplied Cuba with aircraft capable of carrying nuclear arms thus had allegedly violated the Soviet-U.S. accord of 1962. The groundlessness of such assertions is equalled by their provocative nature. A few days ago PRAVDA, sweeping aside such fantasies of U.S. propaganda, clearly and precisely stated that the Mig-23 aircraft were intended for the defense of the legitimate interests of Cuba and (?rejected) the attempts of certain U.S. circles to arouse a new wave of suspicion toward our country.

BOLIVIAN COUP REPORTED, PROMISE OF ELECTIONS

LD241020Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 24, TASS--It is reported from La Paz that a military coup took place in Bolivia. The president of the country, General Juan Pereda Asbun, has been removed from power. As is said in a communique signed by David Padilla, commander of the Bolivian Land Forces, general elections are soon to be held in the country.

COSTA RICA SEVERS RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

LD220726Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Panama City, November 22, TASS--Costa Rica broke off diplomatic relations with Nicaragua on Tuesday after troops of the National Guards of Nicaragua crossed the border of Costa Rica in the area of Penas Blancas. There are killed and wounded as a result of the clash.

Urges Expulsion From OAS

LD230802Y Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 23, TASS--The Government of Costa Rica called for the expulsion of Nicaragua from the Organization of American States (OAS). At an emergency meeting of the OAS Council, held here, on Wednesday, the Costa Rican representative emphasized that the Somoza regime was committing crimes not only against the people of Nicaragua but also against neighbouring countries. He urged the members of the council of denounce the violation of the frontier and the killing of Costa Rican citizens by Somoza's national guard. Recalling the decision of his government to break off diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, he stressed the need of expelling the aggressor from the ranks of OAS which had proclaimed respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states as its fundamental principles. The Costa Rican demand aroused a broad response amidst the delegates many of whom sharply condemned the armed provocations by the anti-popular Somoza regime. The Venezuelan ambassador, for instance, said that a gang of criminals was ruling in Nicaragua.

Following a decision of the OAS Council, a team of OAS representatives will be sent to investigate the incident between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Later, permanent observers of the organization will be placed at both parts of the frontier. Commentators consider that such compromise steps were taken under pressure from the United States which still seeks to have Somoza and to prevent an armed struggle of the Nicaraguan people for liberation. At the moment when the council held its meeting, a U.S. State Department spokesman issued a statement pointing out that resumption of military actions in Nicaragua would be a "tragedy." He confirmed that the United States was going to continue its mediation effort, which in fact meant Washington attempts to bring to office in Nicaragua a United States-oriented government if it would not be possible to maintain the Somoza regime.

NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION PLANS NEW OFFENSIVE

LD230730 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, November 22, TASS--The Sandino National Liberation Front, together with other opposition forces of Nicaragua, is going to launch a new offensive against Somoza's dicatorial regime. This has been stated in an interview to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO by Eden Pastora, member of the front's leadership. The Sandino National Liberation Front enjoys weighty support of the whole population of Nicaragua. The Sandinists are being assisted by workers and peasants, students, businessmen and even big financiers. We are compelled to begin again the armed struggle for restoration of freedom and democracy in Nicaragua, stressed Eden Pastora.

According to reports from the Nicaraguan capital, the broad opposition front has taken the decision on termination of the negotiations with the so-called international "mediator" commission after the expiration of the term of the ultimatum, which envisages resignation of Somoza and the transfer of power to a provisional government. The international commission, made of representatives of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, the newspaper EL DIA reports, has made a new proposal, which was turned down by the opposition. The main component part of the proposal is Washington's idea of a referendum "to see whether the people of Nicaragua wants Somoza to stay in power, or not."

The opposition forces of Nicaragua regard this proposal as Washington's yet another attempt to delay the collapse ofthe dictatorial regime.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT MEETING ON BREZHNEV BOOK

LD240620Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbekistan ideological aktiv devoted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" took place in Tashkent today. A report was delivered by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee. In viewing the political and economic significance of the virgin lands for Uzbekistan in light of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's new book, Rashidov said that there is every justification for saying that no small amount has been accomplished. During the Ninth 5-Year-Plan alone, workers in the republic turned over more than 510,000 hectares of new land for economic exploitation, carried out land improvement work on almost 800,000 hectares, and improved water supplies to 1 million hectares of arable land. Almost 1/3 of the Uzbek cotton harvest today comes from the virgin lands. The rapporteur and others who spoke noted that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's new book "The Virgin Lands," like "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth," was an extremely rich source of experience for work by party organizations in educating people and mobilizing them to fulfill the party's tasks. The participants in the Uzbekistan ideological meeting sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev.

RIGA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SOVIET INTERNATIONALISM

LD240913Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] LATINFORM --The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the Lettish people's life and development. Liberated working people of many of our country's nationalities helped them establish Soviet power in their land 60 years ago, supported the struggle during the years of reaction, fought shoulder to shoulder at the front during the Great Patriotic War and worked together to restore the national young Soviet republic's national economy.

The propaganda of socialist internationalism and the friendship of the peoples within the internationlist education system and its effectiveness were discussed at a 2-day scientific and theoretical conference in Riga. The conference was organized by the Latvian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History, the Riga Order of the Labor Red Banner Polytechnical Institute and the Board of the Latvian SSR "Znaniye" Society.

The conference was opened by Academician A.A. Drizul, vice president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The following lectures were delivered: "Lecture Propoganda in the Comprehensive Approach to Communist Education" by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Ya. Brokan, leader of the Latvian CP Central Committee Lecturing Group; "The Propaganda of Lenin's Ideological and Theoretical Legacy on the National Question and the CPSU's Practical Experience in Solving It" by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof I.K. Apine, corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; "Patriotism's Place in the Internationalist Education System" by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof M.A. Rogachev (Volgograd); "The Propaganda of the Soviet People's Internationalist and Patriotic Combat Traditions" by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof I.Z. Zakharov (Leningrad); "The Internationalization of the Soviet People's Economy" by Doctor of Economic Sciences P. V. Gulyan, corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences, and others.

The participants in the scientific and theoretical conference exchanged experience of work to educate Soviet people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS MISSILE FORCES, ARTILLERY DAY

ID221501Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 3 ID

[Text] A ceremony devoted to Missile Forces and Artillery Day took place 17 November in the M. Gorkiy Moscow Art Academic Theater. Representatives of Moscow's working people, servicemen of the capital's garrison and veterans of the missile forces and artillery assembled.

Seats in the presidium were occupied by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Zverev, USSR minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko and Army General I.G. Palovskiy; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Vice Adm A.I. Sorokin; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of Strategic Rocket Forces; Col Gen M.G. Grigoryev, first deputy commander of Strategic Rocket Forces; Col Gen V.M. Vishenkov, chief of the Missile Forces' Main Staff; Marshal of Artillery G.Ye. Peredelskiy, commander of Ground Forces' Missile and Artillery Troops; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, defense industry workers, designers and representatives of the capital's party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremony was opened by V.P. Trushin, secretary of Moscow Gorkom. With tremendous enthusiasm an honorary presidium was elected consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The missile and artillery men were greeted by B.P. Makeyev, communist shock worker at the Moscow plant manufacturing punchcard computers, V.V. Grivoryev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and V.G. Loginov, State Prize winner.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces. Missile and artillery men--true sons of the Soviet people, he stressed--warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, are deeply conscious of personal responsiblity for the security of the motherland and the socialist community countries and give all their strength to the cause of further increasing combat readiness and improving their military skill.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the ceremony a holiday concert took place.

Ustinov Order of the Day

ID221311Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 1 ID

[Apparent text of USSR defense minister's "Order of the Day No 290," dated Moscow, 19 November 1978]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals and admirals! Comrade workers, engineers and technicians of the defense industry! Comrade veterans of the Artillery and Missile Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces celebrate Missile Forces and Artillery Day.

This festival is being celebrated in the atmosphere of a tremendous upsurge in Soviet people's political and labor activeness. The working people of the Soviet Union and servicemen of the Army and Navy, closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, unanimously approve the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of their own dear party and are struggling persistently for the practical implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions.

The Missile Forces and Artillery, as part of the USSR Armed Forces' united combat formation, are vigiliantly standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor. They are furnished with modern combat equipment and weapons and have at their disposal cadres who are ideologically tempered, boundlessly devoted to the communist cause and highly trained. The missile and artillerymen, loyal to the Soviet Armed Forces' combat traditions, are fittingly fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty, persistently improving their combat skill and greeting their festival with new successes in combat and political training and also in strengthening military discipline and raising the level of organization.

I greet you and congratulate you on your festival--Missile Forces and Artillery Day!

I wish the personnel of the Missile Forces and Artillery further successes in improving their political and military knowledge, in mastering complicated equipment and weapons, in strengthening military discipline and raising the level of organization, and in maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness.

I wish the workers of the defense industry new achievements in developing and improving missile and artillery arms.

To mark Missile Forces' and Artillery Day I command:

That today, 19 November, at 2100 local time, firework displays be held in our motherland's capital--the Hero-City of Moscow--and in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, and in the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the valiant Soviet Armed Forces--reliable guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and bulwark of world peace!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.